The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5387 第五千二百八十七號 光緒乙亥年正月十九日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1875. 英二月二十四號 禮拜三 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

February 23, FORMOSA, British str., 651, C. E. Stewart, Singapore 11th February, and Saigon 17th, Rice.—AH YON.

February 23, DAYLIGHT, Siamese bark, 447, P. Rademaker, Bangkok 15th January, Rice.—CHINESE.

February 23, KVIK, Norw. bark, 700, H. C. Lorange, Newcastle, N.S.W., 5th Jan., Coals.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

February 23, CHATEAUBRIAND, French bark, 384, F. Hervé, Bangkok 10th January, Rice.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

February 23, AMOY, Brit. str., 814, Drewes, Shanghai 16th February, and Swatow 22nd, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 23RD.

Yangtsze, str., for Shanghai.
Louisa, for Whampoa.
Glenartney, str., for Shanghai.

Departures.

February 23, YANGTSZE, str., for Shanghai.
February 23, GLENARTNEY, str., for Shanghai.
February 23, H. & L., for Chefoo.
February 23, AMOY, str., for Canton.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Amoy*, str., from Shanghai, &c.:—
Baron L. von Fries, 1 European deck and 20 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Yangtsze*, str., for Shanghai:—
25 Chinese.
Per *Glenartney*, str., for Shanghai:—
2 Cabin.

Reports.

The Siamese bark *Daylight* reports left Bangkok on 15th January, and had fresh monsoon throughout.

The Norwegian bark *Kvik* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 5th January. Had very fine weather to the South end of Formosa, since when had very strong N.E. monsoon and high sea.

The British steamship *Amoy* reports left Shanghai on 16th February, and Swatow on the 22nd at 10 p.m. Had fine weather with moderate monsoon throughout the passage.

The French bark *Chateaubriand* reports left Bangkok on 10th January. Had calms and light airs in the Gulf of Siam. In the China Sea strong monsoon the first part with high sea; the latter part, from North Reef, moderate monsoon.

The British steamship *Formosa* reports left Singapore on 11th February, and experienced moderate monsoon with fine weather. Left Saigon on the 17th, and experienced first part of voyage moderate monsoon and fine; the latter part strong monsoon with high confused sea. In Saigon, the steamship *Nankin* on the 17th.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Fede e Speranza	Swansea	Sept. 14
Fluellin	Sunderland	Oct. 5
August Frederick	Swansea	Oct. 13
Livingstone	Kiel	Oct. 23
Green Jacket	Penarth	Oct. 24
M. Washington	Boston	Oct. 24
McNear	Newcastle	Oct. 30
Castria	Shields	Oct. 31
Eleanor	London	Nov. 4
Papa	Hamburg	Nov. 5
Admiral Tegethof	Cardiff	Nov. 8
Anna Dorothea	Swansea	Nov. 8
Dorothea	Cardiff	Nov. 11
Osaka	London	Nov. 12
Panama	Cardiff	Nov. 13
Ceylon	London	Nov. 17
Hilberina	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Juno	Cuxhaven	Nov. 23
Rollo	London	Nov. 30
Albatross	Cardiff	Dec. 1
Harwich	Swansea	Dec. 7
George	Bremerhaven	Dec. 11
Livingstone	Cardiff	Dec. 12
Caphorn	Swansea	Dec. 14
Sophie	Antwerp	Dec. 14
Anna	Hamburg	Dec. 16
Sumatra	New York	Dec. 23
Diomed (s)	Liverpool	Dec. 26
Anne Christine	Antwerp	Jan. 5

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

TOWING.

THE Steam-Tug *LITTLE ORPHAN* is available for TOWING at Reasonable Rates. Apply on Board, or to
BOSTON JACK & Co.
Anchorage off Pedder's Wharf.
32 Hongkong, 13th January, 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai; and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 335

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, have Established ourselves at this Port as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style and Firm of JOHNSTON & Co.
W. CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON,
J. ALEXANDER.
3m 1 Amoy, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE and Mr. JOHN GORDON TALBOT HASSELL have this day been admitted Partners in our Firm.
Mr. GEORGE HALES is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration, at Foochow.
BIBLEY & Co.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. S. E. SHELLIM, in our Firm at this Port and in China, ceased on the 31st December, 1874. And Mr. EDWARD ELIAS SASSOON has been admitted a Partner therein from the 1st January ultimo.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
1m 204 Hongkong, 5th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.
6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Messrs. DADABHOY HOSUNGJEE and NOWROJEE HOSUNGJEE in our Firm have ceased on the 30th of April, 1872. Messrs. PESTONJEE DORABJEE and COWASJEE NOWROJEE HOSUNGJEE have been admitted Partners therein from the said date. Mr. NOWROJEE HOSUNGJEE continues to act as our Agent in Hongkong.
D. HOSUNGJEE & Co.
7d 282 Amoy, 15th February, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm of
WIELER & Co.
OSCAR WIELER.
tf 2137 Hongkong, 19th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. GEORGE FARLEY HEARD in our Firm have ceased.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 249 Hongkong, 12th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD PARKER was admitted a Partner in our Firm in Hongkong, China, and Japan on the 1st January, 1875.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 250 Hongkong, 12th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM COARE in our Firm ceases from and after this date.
COARE, LIND & Co.
3m 188 Canton, February 1st, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as COMMISSION AGENT and PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR, under the Style and Firm of GEPP & Co.
ARTHUR M. GEPP.
2m 176 Canton, 1st February, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.......100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—A. F. HEARD, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | W. H. Forbes, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st March, 1875.

BELLE VUE, situated at the back of the Albany. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 233 Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

TO LET.

A THREE-STOREYED COMFORTABLE HOUSE, No. 18, Hollywood Road, having Nine Rooms, with a fine view of the Harbour. Gas and Water laid on. Rent moderate.
For Particulars, address "L. A." care of this Office.
tf 234 Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.
With Immediate Possession.
PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.
HOUSE No. 4, Gough Street.
HOUSE No. 36, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.
DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, Gough Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. L. J. GUTIERREZ.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1875.

TO LET.

BOULDER LODGE, with COACH HOUSE and STABLING.
Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
tf 215 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.

THE Desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, Bonham Road West, lately occupied by N. J. EDE, Esq., containing Ten Rooms, Bathrooms, Out-houses, and Stabling, &c.
Apply to
THOMAS GREEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
tf 2043 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET,
With Prompt Possession.

THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (at present occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.,) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS. Rent $200 per month.
Also, the DWELLING HOUSE No. 8, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on. Rent $40 per month.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
252 Hongkong, 15th February, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 7, Garden Road, known as "HARPERVILLE," lately the Residence of J. M. WALTERS, Esq.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 197 Hongkong, 4th February, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 5, PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
238 Hongkong, 13th February, 1875.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	115,000
And Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital	1,400,000
And with French Company, Paris, do.	1,000,000
Aggregate Capital	$3,515,000

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of:—
45 per cent. on Risks East of Singapore.
And 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Praya Premises, on
FRIDAY,
the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.:—
1 Double STEAM WINCH.
And immediately afterwards, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road:—
WHITE SHIRTS, India-Rubber BELTS, PLAYING CARDS, FILTERS, California BEANS, CIGAR CASES, CHANDELIERS, Window BLINDS, PENHOLDERS, NOTE PAPER, Blotting PAPER, ENVELOPES, Writing INK, &c., &c.
20 Bolts each, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, BAXTER'S Extra Navy all long Flax CANVAS.
50 Pairs BOOTS.
40 Cases SWAINE, BOORD & Co.'s OLD TOM.
10 Coils RATLINE.
1 Spencer Repeating RIFLE and CARTRIDGES.
1 Breech-Loading FOWLING-PIECE.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
318 Hongkong, 24th February, 1875.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

A. McDONALD AND OTHERS
v.
J. McDONALD AND ANOTHER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
Under a Decree of the said Court,
On the Premises,
ON A DAY TO BE NAMED,
of which Notice will be given,—
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate, lying, and being at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Praya, and measuring thereon One hundred feet; on the South side thereof on a Public Road, and measuring thereon One hundred and twelve feet; on the East side thereof on a close registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-five, and measuring thereon Two hundred and ninety-two feet; and on the West side thereof on a Public Street, and measuring thereon Three hundred and forty feet, which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND contains in the whole Thirty-one thousand six hundred square feet, and is registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-four. For the unexpired term of Nine hundred and ninety-nine years commencing from Twenty-fifth day of June, 1861, at a Yearly Crown Rent of $240; with the PATENT SLIP thereon, and all WORKING GEAR connected with the same, and all the BUILDINGS erected thereon, comprising Dwelling House, Machine and Blacksmith's Shops and Engine House.
The above will be offered in One Lot, which will include the GOODWILL of the Business now carried on at the West Point Patent Slip.
And,
At the same time and place, will be Sold the STEAM TUG *Blue Bell*, measuring 75 feet over all, 14 ft. 6 in. Beam, 7 ft. 6 in. Hold, in complete order, built of TEAK throughout and COPPER FASTENED.
Also,
The STOCK, comprising:—
Copper Bars and Plates, Yellow Metal, Round, Square, Plate, Bar and Angle Iron.
Boiler Tubes, Rivets, Nuts and Bolts, Blacksmith's tools, Forges, Bellows and Anvils, Taps and Dies. Copper and Iron Nails. Brass Screws, Chains of various sizes, Steel, &c., &c.
And,
A QUANTITY OF TIMBER.
The Slip can receive vessels of 1,500 tons, and has docked a vessel of 1,400 tons capacity, *and is in complete working order.*
TERMS OF SALE FOR THE MARINE LOT, PATENT SLIP AND BUILDINGS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer of the Leasehold Property, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. Before the delivery of the other Lots, Cash must be paid in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description to be at purchaser's risk from the fall of hammer, and subject to the approval of the Court.
Further Particulars can be obtained from Messrs. CALDWELL and BRERETON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
227 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

NOW READY.
PRICE $6.00.
CHO HOK KAI,
A HANDBOOK OF THE CANTON VERNACULAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

BEING a Series of Introductory Lessons for Domestic and Business purposes.
BY N. B. DENNYS, PH.D.
*** This Work has been approved as a textbook for the examinations in Chinese by the Government Examination Board of Hongkong.
For Sale at the
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.
3m 2114 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY
HAVE always on hand a STOCK of CLEAR SOLID BLOCK ICE
made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind of Chemicals whatever;
PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.
SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or Agents.
—DEPOT, No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.
WORKS at EAST POINT.
KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
1992 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, or Agents of the French Barque *Rance* (Captain GRIEDEN) will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the said vessel.
tf 114 Hongkong, 19th January, 1875.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,
BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of
PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE.
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND
STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.........$1.50
Neatly Bound.......................$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Intimations.

HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.
Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets,
(Nearly opposite the German Club.)
Open daily, Saturdays excepted.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

AFTER this Date and until further notice, Prices will be as follows:—

Cameo Portraits, (if in one order)		for 1 doz.	$4.00
Do.	do.	for 2 doz.	7.00
„	„	„ 3 „	9.20
„	„	„ 5 „	12.00
Cabinet Portraits,	„	„ ½ „	5.00
„	„	„ 1 „	8.00
Portraits 8 by 6, plain		each	6.00
„ worked up and mounted		„	10.00
Enlargements made from any Photograph (faded or otherwise) colored in oil and framed complete			25.00
Views from Negatives in Stock			0.50
do	do	per doz.	5.00

Outdoor groups at private houses on Saturdays by arrangement.

Views of Private Houses and Grounds to order, first copy	$10.00
Extra copies	0.50
Patrons of the Hongkong Photographic Rooms can get their servants taken at, first copy	0.50
Extra copies	0.25

N.B.—Suitable Colours for Dress are black, brown, and green.
During the cold season the best light for portraiture is from 10 till 1.
tf 2068 Hongkong, 10th December, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE Well known and long Established BUSINESS of McALISTER & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Singapore.
tf 283 Singapore, 10th February, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:—
TH. ROEDERER GLADIATEUR, ... Pints.
KRUG, Red Seal, ... do.
DE ST. MARCEAUX CARTE BLANCHE, do.
BURGUNDY WINES:—
CHAMBERTIN.
CORTON.
NUITS.
VOLNAY.
BAUNE.
HOCK:—
LIEBFRAUMILCH.
RUDESHEIMER.
JOHANESBERG.
HOCKHEIMER.
CLARETS:—
CHATEAU LAFITTE, Quarts.
„ Pints.
„ LEOVILLE, Quarts.
„ MARGAUX, Quarts.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.
ST. EMILION.
MESS CLARET.
CLARET in Casks, Superior Quality.
BRANDIES AND OTHER:—
COURVOISIER CURLIER FRERES.
JAS. HENNESSEY **
Do. ***
JULES ROBIN.
CUTLER AND PALMER GIN.
Do. WHISKY.
AVH GIN, in Square Bottles.
Apply to
E. CHASTEL,
No. 50, Queen's Road Central.
tf 1825 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1874.

HARMONIUM.

FOR SALE, an Alexandre "CHURCH HARMONIUM" with 23 Stops, and an extra Set of Vibrators.
For Particulars, address "A. B." at the Office of this Paper.
133 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TRANSLATION.

DOCUMENTS Translated from ENGLISH into CHINESE and GERMAN.
Or from GERMAN, CHINESE, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN or PORTUGUESE, into ENGLISH, by competent hands.
Special attention paid to PROTESTS, EXTENDED PROTESTS, and other Documents containing NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, or other TECHNICAL Terms.
Terms for European languages.—
Fair copy, per legal folio, ... $1.00
Extra copies, „ 0.25
Special agreements made for Chinese Translations or lengthy documents in other languages.
Address "TRANSLATION," care of *Daily Press* Office.
6m 2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

THE ADVERTISER, who has had Three Years' experience of Office Work in China, desires a Re-engagement as Clerk or Junior Book-keeper.
Address "B. A.," *Daily Press* Office.
tf 85 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of
HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON
that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.
In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.
In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.
Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.
HING KEE.
1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.
On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, THIS DAY, the 24th February, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to the 31st Dec., 1874, the Report of the Directors, for the election of Directors and Auditors, and for declaring a Dividend.
By Order of the Board,
R. DUNCAN,
Secretary.
10d 251 Hongkong, 24th February, 1875.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th inst., both days included.
By Order,
R. DUNCAN,
Secretary.
16d 216 Hongkong, 8th February, 1875.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 9th March proximo, at 4.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1874, and for the election of a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
General Managers.
201 281 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held on the Cricket Ground, on SATURDAY, the 13th March, commencing at 2 P.M. Entries close at Noon on Tuesday, 9th March. A Programme of the different Events can be seen at the HONGKONG CLUB, CLUB GERMANIA, and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s.
P. RHODES,
Hon. Sec.
258 Hongkong, 15th February, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, No. 6, Nankin Road, Shanghai, on MONDAY, the 5th April next, at 3 P.M., to consider certain alterations to be proposed in Clause No. 90 of the Deed of Settlement, with a view to extend the Directors' powers in investing the Company's funds.
By Order of the Directors,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
42d 313 Shanghai 18th February, 1875.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of Dollars One Hundred and Fifty ($150) per Share, declared at the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable on and after TO-MORROW, the 20th inst.
Dividend Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 48, Queen's Road, on application.
By Order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
1m 300 Hongkong, 19th February, 1875.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE WARRANTS for the Dividend of $2.50 per share declared at the Meeting of Shareholders of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be ready for delivery by the Undersigned, after Noon TO-DAY.
By Order,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
208 Hongkong, 6th February, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 per cent. per Annum, or $4.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after SATURDAY, the 23rd instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 134 Hongkong, 21st January, 1875.

JUST LANDED.

EX GERMAN STEAMER "EGERIA."

COPENHAGEN BUTTER, in 2 lb. Tins.
PRIME HAMBURG MESS PORK.
Do. do. do. BEEF.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
1m 284 Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

NATIONAL CLOCK COMPANY,
OF CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.
MURRAY DAVIS,
SOLE AGENT, 31 and 33, *SUTTER STREET*,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
IS prepared to fill Orders for all CLOCKS Manufactured by
ANSONIA CLOCK Co. GILBERT CLOCK Co.
WATERBURY CLOCK Co. E. INGRAHAM & Co.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists. [3m 2042

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.
(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.)
(„ 13, Sept., 1873, „ XIII.)
Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER.
3m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorising them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20 % allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

Intimations,

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE Undermentioned Banks will CLOSE for the transaction of Public Business TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 25th, 26th, and 27th instant, at 12 o'clock.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1875.

For the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
C. MORLAND KERR,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.
For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA,
H. H. NELSON,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.
For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
M. W. BOYD,
Manager, Hongkong.
For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
CHR. DE GUIGNE,
Manager.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
For the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
R. H. SANDEMAN,
Acting Manager.
4d 317]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Schooner
"WM. PHILLIPS,"
Healy, Master, will load as above and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 316 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:—Very Superior Dry, ROPER FRERES & Co., Epernay, CARTE BLANCHE, in Quarts and Pints.
CLARET:—
Very Superior CHATEAUX LA ROSE.
Superior CHATEAUX LA GRANGE.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
319 Hongkong, 24th February, 1875.

WANTED.

TO PURCHASE A SAILING VESSEL of 150 to 250 Tons Capacity and in good order.
Address "S. C." care of this Paper.
tf 304 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1875.

NAVAL CONTRACTS, 1875-76.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Undersigned at or before Noon on SATURDAY, the 6th March, 1875, from persons desirous of supplying the following Articles for the use of the Naval Department, for the year 1875-76, viz.:—

Biscuit,	Soft Bread,
Fresh Beef,	Salt, fine,
„ Vegetables,	Sugar,
Raisins,	Tea,
Rice,	Water.

Printed Forms of Tender, and further particulars, can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.
JOHN BREMNER,
Storekeeper.
H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1875. [305

LOST.

A BLACK and TAN TERRIER. The Finder will be rewarded. Address "X. Z.," Office of this Paper.
tf 259 Hongkong, 16th February, 1875.

LOST.

A WHITE and TAN SPANIEL BITCH, answers to the name of "GYP." The Finder will receive $5 Reward.
Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 260 Hongkong, 15th February, 1875.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. *SWATOW*, FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 22nd February, 1875.
Goods undelivered after 1st March, 1875, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
7d 311 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1875.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Glenartney*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, by and into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence, and from the wharf, delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is received by 2 P.M. TO-DAY.
Cargo remaining undelivered on the 28th instant will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
7d 312 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1875.

GERMAN BARK *VARUNA*, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned, for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
WIELER & Co.
306 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1875.

STEAMER *EGERIA* FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above Steamer are hereby notified, that the Cargo is being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG WHARF AND GODOWNS, whence delivery may be obtained.
Goods remaining in Store after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent.
OPTIONAL CARGO will be forwarded on, unless applied for by the Consignees before 5 P.M. TO-DAY.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SIEMSSEN & Co.
276 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Ex "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.
FD, 1/35, ... 35 cases Beer.
Ex "Tigre," 19th December, 1874.
B ... ... 1 box Merchandise.
Ex "Amazone," 29th January, 1875.
AMA ... ... 1 box Merchandise.
CAZ in triangle, 34/42, 9 bales Paper.
DT, 1, ... 1 case Merchandise.
GM in diamond, J N 1256/57, ... 2 cases Do.
RB in diamond, 1, H ... 1 case Do.
SSL ... ... 1 bale Merchandise.
BW, 13, ... 1 cask Wine.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1875.

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF A
PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.
A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;
also of
THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(*Designed expressly for the Work,*)
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
THE
SILK WORM DISTRICTS,
THE
ISLAND OF FORMOSA,
AND OF
THE COAST OF CHINA;
ALSO, THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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Shanghai	"	HALL & HOLTZ.
"	"	KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	"	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
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Yokohama		Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
"		Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila		Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore		*Straits Times* Office.
London		Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"		GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"		Messrs. BATES, HENRY & Co.
San Francisco		Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1875.

IT is gratifying to learn that the Ordinance for the better protection of Chinese women and children has had a deterrent effect in reducing the number of cases of kidnapping. The evil has always been one of great magnitude, and still continues to flourish, partly, no doubt, as Captain DEANE has pointed out in his report, owing to the ignorance of the law still prevailing among the lower classes of Chinese women. Kidnapping cases will go on decreasing, year by year, as the women become better aware of the protection afforded them by the Ordinance, until this offence against civilisation is wiped out altogether. The sale of women and children in China is such a common occurrence, being recognised by law, that it is not much matter for wonder that these slaves have been extensively brought into this Colony. The custom is one of the most signal proofs that Chinese civilisation is only a veneer. The treatment of women among a people marks pretty accurately their position in the scale of civilisation. Of course, allowance must be made for the fact that in all Eastern countries women have always been regarded as inferiors and treated with disrespect and neglect. None the less, however, are these practices of the Chinese to be emphatically reprobated. The fact that female children are marketable leads to that most odious crime of stealing them in order to sell them to brothel keepers. A more disgusting and inhuman offence can scarcely be conceived, and it is one that ought to be visited with a very heavy penalty. The Chinese must be taught that offences of this kind cannot be committed on British soil without the transgressor of the law receiving severe and condign punishment.

Captain DEANE has directed attention to a defect in the Ordinance which has come to light in the investigation of cases, namely, that no section applies to those who have been sold out of the Colony. At present it is a common practice to purchase women at Canton and other places and bring them here to be shipped away for purposes of prostitution. The law has hitherto proved insufficient to reach such offenders, so that while it was a punishable offence to sell women or children in Hongkong, they could be imported with impunity. To meet this serious omission the ATTORNEY-GENERAL yesterday introduced in the Legislative Council an amendment of the existing Ordinance. According to the altered law, anyone bringing people to Hongkong knowing them to have been sold for the purpose of prostitution, or who harbours them knowing them to have been bought anywhere for that purpose, will be guilty of a misdemeanour. This is a very necessary addition to the law, and will no doubt speedily produce a salutary effect. The punishment must not be a light one, however, or it will fail in its intention. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL did not enter into particulars; he merely gave assurance that the evil now so rife would shortly be checked. It has too long been a blot upon the colony that such iniquities could be carried on under British Government, and offenders against morality and decency be able to escape scot free. One by one the crimes against humanity to which Eastern nations have been so addicted are being rendered difficult and hazardous under English rule. There remains much to be accomplished, probably, in her MAJESTY'S Eastern dominions, but the grosser outrages on civilisation have at least been repressed, and the people taught the difference between a code of laws founded on Christianity, and those having their origin in a superstitious idolatry or a cold and heartless scepticism.

A CORRESPONDENT has addressed to us a complaint to the effect that the sampans or pull-away boats in the harbour are improperly manned—that, in fact, many of them are not manned at all, for "they are pulled by an old woman and a boy." He goes on to propose that this defect should be remedied by licenses being granted only on the condition that the boats were rowed by men. This is one of those small grievances which the public must solve for itself. The remedy suggested by our correspondent could not be carried into effect without very constant surveillance of the boats, which would necessitate an addition to the water police, and even then the condition would be constantly evaded. The only result that would be attained, in fact, would be a slight accession to the work of the police court, without any corresponding benefit to passengers. The surest way is for intending passengers to choose boats which appear to be efficiently manned. Besides, many of the boatwomen are as skilful in the management of the oar as the stronger sex, and it would be aiming a cruel blow at an industrious and numerous body if it were attempted to prohibit them from plying an avocation to which they have been to all intents and purposes born and bred.

The cases at the Summary Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Snowden, were few and unimportant.

The P. M. Steamship *Great Republic*, having been re-coppered, returned from Aberdeen yesterday morning.

We understand that the Government contemplate creating a very handsome fountain in the Protestant Cemetery, at Happy Valley.

We notice that in the Public Gardens another house, similar to that occupied by the owls, has been built for the accommodation of a fine eagle.

Some anxiety has been felt with regard to the non-arrival of the *Vasco de Gama* at Yokohama. Our readers will be glad to hear that a telegram has been received by the Agent of the P. M. S.S. Co, announcing her safe arrival at that port on the 21st instant.

In the report of a case of cutting and wounding, in the Police Court, which appeared in yesterday's issue, Mr. Medina was stated to be landlord of the "Welcome Home" Inn. Mr. Medina is landlord of the "British Crown," did not appear as a witness in the case, and of course had no share in the matter.

The British ship *Atlantic*, which arrived on Sunday evening, and anchored some distance off Green Island, sailed into port yesterday, for the purpose of docking. She left this port on the 30th ulto., for Vancouver's Island, but while making the passage she went on shore on the southernmost island of the Madjicosimah Group. On floating again, she put back on the 16th instant.

Writing on the prospects of the Cornell Watch Manufacturing Company, the San Francisco *Daily Call* of January 1st, 1875 says, after suggesting that two thousand girls could be profitably employed in this enterprise:—"If the Chinese should be taught watchmaking, it is altogether probable that the business would pass into the hands of the Chinese; and as the workmen suggest, watches for the trade of this coast would be manufactured by Chinese companies."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council met yesterday afternoon. There were present:—

Hon. Sir J. SMALE, Chief Justice.
Hon. J. G. AUSTIN, Colonial Secretary.
Hon. J. BRAMSTON, Attorney General.
Hon. C. C. SMITH, Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. W. H. ALEXANDER.
Hon. P. RYRIE.
Hon. J. WHITTALL.
Hon. H. LOWCOCK.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that as H.E. the Governor was absent, he had to request the Chief Justice to take the Chair.

Mr. LISTER (clerk of Councils) then read the minutes of last meeting, which were confirmed.

THE LATE CLERK OF COUNCILS.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE then said:—Before proceeding to the ordinary business of the day, I cannot but remark that since we last met we have lost from this Council room a once familiar face—a face which I have seen ever since I came to this Colony. His illness was of some continuance, and I cannot but feel and think that had he left the Colony in time, in all probability, humanly speaking, he might have been here fulfilling his duties to-day. I hope we shall all learn a lesson from this, and that is to take care and not stay here against our own experience and the advice of medical men. The same thing which has occurred to the gentlemen to whom I now refer, happened, I can well remember, with regard to at least two of the public officers, who have died in harness here. It would be unseemly to proceed to the ordinary business of the day without recalling to our minds, and recording on the books of the Council, the feeling which we entertain towards the memory of the deceased Mr. d'Almada e Castro. He has served the Colony longer than any other public officer. Since 1836, he has been an officer of the Crown in the East. He was appointed by Sir Charles Elliot, when he was plenipotentiary in China. It was only in 1870 that I met Sir Charles Elliot, and the only person for whom he enquired with earnestness and interest was the late Mr. d'Almada e Castro. He spoke of him with much regard, and desired me to express to him his kind remembrances and good wishes, which I had the pleasure of doing. Mr. d'Almada came here in 1847. He then became clerk to this Council, and about the same time he became a clerk in the Colonial office. He had been originally an officer in the service of the Queen of Portugal, and was so at the time he was appointed to his position here. I am sure that everyone present, according to the length of time he has known Mr. d'Almada, will say that he always discharged his duties faithfully, and with assiduity and discretion. His valuable services to the Government of this Colony I have myself experienced from time to time ever since I came here, which was early in the year, 1862. His ability is well known to all of us, for we never had occasion to go to the Colonial office or to refer to anything that had passed, but what Mr. d'Almada was ever in a position to give us the desired information. No man, I think, could ever have shown more ability and assiduity in the difficult management of office details than he did. His memory must have been wonderful. I don't think I ever recollect—and perhaps I will be borne out in my statement by the Hon. Colonial Secretary and the Hon. Colonial Treasurer—having to go to him for a single memorial of a past transaction, but he was always able at once to refer to it. He was possessed of one great virtue, and that was this—he understood how to be silently discreet. In his position, above all others, that is the most proper quality a man can have, because in the intercourse of the office with which he was connected, either in foreign relations, or in matters connected with private individuals, he could not be kept ignorant of what was going on, and Mr. d'Almada never allowed any human being to know what had passed in the office. I, therefore, feel these are qualities which we ought to recognise in the deceased, and we cannot but express to his family the great esteem in which we held him. I regret H.E. the Governor is not here to give his weight and influence to the expression of the resolution which I am about to propose, for I am sure he would have expressed himself in a way which would have been much more gratifying to the family of the deceased and to the public than I can possibly do. I have at all events the satisfaction of knowing that His Excellency has seen the resolution, and that it receives his cordial approval. I need not say any more, but proceed to read the resolution which I have now to submit to the Council:—"That this Council greatly regrets the death of Leonardo d'Almada e Castro, Esq., the oldest public servant in this Colony, who having in 1836, entered the service of the Crown in the office of the Superintendency of British trade in China, has, since May, 1847, been Clerk of the Councils, and First Clerk in the office of the Colonial Secretary. This Council cordially records its high estimate of his public services in these important offices, the duties of which he has discharged faithfully and with great ability, assiduity, and discretion, and, expressing its appreciation of the private worth of the deceased, it offers its condolence to his widow and family." I do not think I need add any more to what I have already said. Mr. d'Almada's private worth was, if less publicly appreciated, as much respected by all who knew him as his public character.

Mr. WHITTALL said: As one of the oldest members of the Council I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been put by the Chief-Justice. I have known Mr. d'Almada for many years, and from my own personal experience I can fully endorse all that has been said respecting the many estimable qualities of the character of the deceased.

The resolution was put and passed unanimously.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said: I have another resolution to propose with reference to the late Mr. d'Almada. The Chief-Justice has borne ample testimony to the character of our departed friend, but as head of his department it will not be amiss if I should state in what estimation I held him. He was a man of pleasant, quiet, gentlemanly manners, at all times willing to impart any information sought from him. He was diligent and accurate in the discharge of his duties, and took a lively interest in them. He had a retentive memory and was, in consequence, a very dictionary of public events, transactions and correspondence occurring during an official career of 38 years. During this long period of service my departed friend was not able to make proper provision for his family. I believe, in the ordinary acceptation of the words, he may be considered to have been a prudent man, but unfortunately several investments he made were of such a character as to involve loss instead of gain. Independent of this, he was called upon to contribute the large sum of $3,200 towards the superannuation fund connected with the Government Service of this Colony. Honourable members are no doubt aware that at the present time public officers are not required to contribute to it. When the fund was first established in 1842, contribution was optional, but if any one did not contribute of course they derived no benefit from it. Mr. d'Almada, under the impression that he would not be entitled to a pension, did not at first contribute. In 1846 it was made compulsory, but Mr. d'Almada still declined. In 1857 the payments were abolished, and all were admitted to the pension fund; but it was intimated to those gentlemen who had been in the service up to 1858, that if they had not contributed they would not be entitled to a pension. For a long time Mr. d'Almada was unwilling to pay, but at last he did so, and obtained and put into the public treasury no less a sum than $3,200. Considering that owing to his paying this large amount, Mr. d'Almada left his family destitute, I think it is not only on grounds of sympathy—that sympathy which we have shown to all public officers—but on the ground of common justice that we should vote a sum for the widow and daughter of the deceased. I beg to propose that a monthly payment of $100 be granted to Mrs. d'Almada, and a monthly payment of $50 be granted to his daughter for their lives.

Mr. RYRIE seconded the proposition. He did so with pleasure, feeling that there never was a case where a grant had been made in respect of a deceased public officer in this Colony more deserving than this. He made the acquaintance of Mr. d'Almada a long time ago, it being now nearly twenty years since he first saw him at his desk in that office. He endorsed most cordially all that the Colonial Secretary had said about the great readiness with which he performed his duties, and the fidelity to business that he had always displayed. He (Mr. Ryrie) did not suppose, from what he had seen, that a better head of an office could be found anywhere. As far as he knew, the character of deceased was most estimable. The Colony, he thought, could do nothing less than vote the sums which had been suggested for the benefit of the widow and daughter of the deceased. He would, in fact, be inclined to say that it might have been a little more, but under present circumstances perhaps it would be better not to ask too much.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, with reference to which had just fallen from Mr. Ryrie, that he might mention that he had at first proposed that the contribution of $3,200 should be returned to the family. But then he thought that if they adopted that system they should have to repay every one, and under the circumstances he was of opinion that it ought to be given in the form of a monthly grant.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

PERSONATION ORDINANCE.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE then proposed the first reading of an Ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to render personation with intent to deprive any person of any property felony." The statement of objects and reasons is as follows:—"This Ordinance is a transcript of a recent Act of the Imperial Parliament 37 and 38, Vic., cap. 36. It simplifies the mode of proceeding in cases of fraudulent personation, and increases the punishment on conviction. The only difference between this Ordinance and the Imperial Act, is in the minimum of penal servitude—the Act fixes it at five years, and the maximum of imprisonment at two years with nothing between—the Ordinance proposes the same scale of punishment as for other felonies."

The Ordinance was accordingly read a first time.

THE POLICE FORCE IN THE NAVAL YARD.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE then proposed the first reading of an Ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to provide means for enforcing good order and discipline in the Police Force employed in the Royal Naval Yard."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave the statement of objects and reasons as follows:—"This Ordinance is introduced at the request of the Naval Authorities, who are about to renew the engagements entered into with the Police employed at the Naval Yard, and desire to have the power of enforcing discipline as here provided. The second section gives to the Officer in charge of the Yard similar powers to those of the Captain Superintendent in respect of the Colonial Police Force; and the third section, which is almost a transcript of a section in the Police Act, subjects the members of the force to the same penalties as the Colonial Police are liable to for neglect of duty or other misconduct."

The Ordinance was read a first time.

THE PROTECTION OF CHINESE FEMALES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then introduced an ordinance to amend the existing ordinance for the better protection of Chinese women and children. The present ordinance had been found to be insufficient. He proposed to meet the case of women purchased out of the Colony and brought in for the purpose of being shipped away. The only alteration would be that anyone who brings people here, knowing they have been sold for the purpose of prostitution, or who harbours them knowing them to have been bought anywhere for that purpose, will be guilty of a misdemeanour. The Attorney-General then gave the title of the proposed ordinance, which was read a first time.

MR. RYRIE AND THE CONDUCT OF THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Mr. RYRIE said: I gave notice of three questions that I intended to ask to-day. They are:—1st.—Whether any reply or communication has been received from Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding a petition addressed to the Executive by a large number of the community complaining of the conduct of the Captain Superintendent of Police during the typhoon of last September? 2nd.—Whether any reply has been received, from Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State to my protest against His Excellency the Governor's answer to my complaints that the Fire Brigade was not summoned or turned out on the occasion above referred to? 3rd.—If replies or communications have been received, how are they worded? I now beg to put these questions.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: I have to inform the honourable member that no instructions have been received from the Secretary of State in reference either to the protest or the petition.

Mr. RYRIE: That does not answer my question. Have any replies or communications been received on the subject at all?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: The reply I have already made is the only one I am authorised to make.

Mr. RYRIE: Would it not be better to refuse to answer the question at all?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY was understood to reply that he had nothing more to say.

Mr. RYRIE: The date of the petition is the 2nd October, and I have received replies to communications from London of dates considerably later than that. Even allowing some little time for consideration, there has been ample time for a reply to have been received.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: We don't dictate to the Colonial Secretary when replies should be sent to us.

Mr. RYRIE: As I have already said, I think it would be better to decline altogether answering my questions than to say you have had no instruction to give to the replies. That is not an answer to my questions.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: Whenever the Government is instructed to make any communication to the hon. member, he may rest assured it will be done.

Mr. RYRIE: I ask if any reply or communication has been received on the subject. If the Government decline to answer that question, then the inference is that a reply or communication has been received.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: You need not infer that anything has been received.

Mr. RYRIE: I infer nothing.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: Well, nothing has been received.

Mr. RYRIE: No reply or communication at all?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: No.

Mr. RYRIE: That is an answer to my questions, and I am perfectly satisfied.

JURY LIST.

The Council then proceeded to revise the Jury List with closed doors.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

23rd February.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

J. Kelley, a seaman on board the U.S. corvette *Kearsage*, was charged by P.C. 23 with being drunk and incapable, for which offence he was fined 50 cents.

A STREET QUARREL.

Chinese constable No. 142 charged Lum Awong and Wong Aing, two street coolies, with creating a disturbance in Wellington Street at 4 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

The second prisoner said that the first wanted to claim half what he had earned carrying baggage for a gentleman.

The first prisoner was fined 50 cents, and the second was discharged.

IN SHORE AFTER GUNFIRE.

The owner of a sampan, named Ohak Aying, was charged by P.C. 83 with having her boat in shore at the "Sailors Home" at 10 p.m. on the 22nd, after gunfire.

The prisoner was fined 10 cents.

ASSAULT.

Mingoo, Dolah, Aman, and Dolat, four seamen on board the Siamese ship *Queen of England*, were summoned by Wan Akoon, a stevedore's coolie, for assaulting him.

The second defendant said the complainant gave abuse and they beat him.

He was fined $2, and the rest 25 cents each.

YOKOHAMA.

On the afternoon of the 13th February, His Excellency Yamagata, Minister of War, General Saigo, Col. Fukuwara, and other Japanese officials, witnessed a review of the battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, under Col. Richards, at the Parade Ground, British Camp. The whole available force went through a series of field manœuvres, after which the guests amongst whom were the Capitaine Commandant and officers of the Infanterie de Marine Française were shewn through the huts, the hospital, &c. The signal lights and field telegraphy apparatus were also explained and experimented with.

We have received from the committee, a circular notifying that an Exhibition will be held this year in the Gosho, Kioto, similar to those which have taken place during the last three years. It will open on March 1st, and remain open to the public for 100 days *i.e.*, until June 8th. During that time, foreigners will be permitted to visit Kioto, and to exhibit articles at the Exhibition, and those exhibiting will be allowed to visit the city one week before and one week after the above date. The other rules are the same as those of former years. Specimens of the products of Japan are to be collected from the various districts, and will be classified accordingly. Foreigners are cordially invited to visit, and to exhibit and to assist the Exhibition, and a desire is expressed by the Committee "that all learned persons will advise and give information respecting the articles exhibited."

Our readers will remember the terrible catastrophe of which the *Nil* was the victim during the night of the 20th of last March, and the proofs of sympathy shown by the population of the coast and the officers of the Japanese Government. The greatest care and attention were shown to the too few survivors of the accident, and the remains of the unfortunate shipwrecked ones were collected and buried with the greatest care. The council of administration of the Messageries Maritimes has decided upon offering a token of its gratitude to Mr. Maida Koria, officer of the Ashigara Ken, who particularly distinguished himself upon the unhappy occasion; and it therefore charged Mr. Conil, its Agent at Yokohama, to offer him, in its name, a gold chronometer and chain, having within an inscription, with the name of the Company, that of the person for whom it is intended, and the date of the shipwreck of the ill-fated *Nil*. This handsome present has been sent by Mr. Conil to His Excellency Okuma, Minister of Finance, so that it may be forwarded to its destination, and we believe that the honourable minister, who is a good judge in such matters, particularly appreciates the delicate act of which one of his countrymen is the object, and which is the first instance of the kind in Japan. We also learn that the monument, the erection of which was decided on by the company in memory of the unfortunate victims of the *Nil*, is in construction at Yokoska, and will be forthwith transported to the place where the unfortunate people were buried.—*Japan Gazette*, February 13th-15th.

HIOGO.

We understand that the port of Tsuruga, on the north-west coast, will shortly be opened to foreign trade and residence.—*Hiogo Herald.*

A stone, upon which an appropriate inscription is to be cut, has been placed on the site of the temporary observatory upon the Suwayama, from which M. Delacroix observed the recent Transit of Venus. It is intended for the guidance of those astronomers who may visit Kobe for the purpose of observing the Transit of Venus which is to take place eight years hence. Eight years does not seem a long time, yet how few of those of us who witnessed the last Transit are likely to be here to witness the next! Perhaps fifty—perhaps not twenty.

No. 2 of the new issue of the *Minato Shimbun* is dated January 28th, but was only issued on the 30th. Certain taxes which were to have been collected on minerals under the new mining laws are not to be collected for a time. The notice about the proposed withdrawal of the three sorts of satsu is published. The Home Department notifies that certain alterations having been made in the tariff in use in the Philippine Islands, the particulars are published for general information. The Governor of this Ken notifies the starting of the new line of Japanese mail steamers. They will run from Yokohama to Shanghai, touching here and at Shimonoseki and Nagasaki, and will start from the terminal points every Wednesday. The line will be composed of the boats belonging to the Okurasho, and the first starter will be the *Takasago maru*, (late *New York*). The birth of the daughter of one of the Imperial concubines is noted.—*Hiogo News.*

HAKODATE.

February 4th.

A fire broke out at 5 A.M. this morning, in the rear of the British Consulate. The stables were burnt down, and a *bello* perished in the flames. The main building of the Consulate were untouched, but they had a narrow escape.

A Japanese steamer lately arrived, having on board a very large quantity of gunpowder, as freight. On the representations of the British Consul, the authorities ordered the vessel to shift anchorage, and she removed outside.—*Japan Gazette.*

OSAKA.

On Sunday night, a large fire laid a large district of Osaka waste. It broke out in Yamana Yashiro at midnight, and cleared all the buildings before it got as far as Nagabori-bashi, a space of 15 *cho* long, or about 1 English mile. It was extinguished at 12 o'clock yesterday.—*Japan Gazette, Feb. 9th.*

It is stated that a high officer named Higashikongô has left Tokio for Osaka, in order to take part in the meeting which is about to be held to consider the Corean business. The disagreement which exists on this subject between the samurai of Choshiu and Satsuma has not yet been allayed, and it appears that any agreement on this subject will be very difficult. It is also said that officers from all the ken will assist at this meeting, which was fixed for the 10th inst.—*L'Echo du Japon, Feb. 10th.*

The native journals appear much perplexed by the presence at this moment in Osaka of so many officials and ex-officials. Kido, Ito, Itagaki, Inouyé and others are said to be assembled there, and their meeting has not unnaturally given some colour to the rumour that changes in the Cabinet are impending. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is assured that Inouyé, Furusawa and Komuro are at this moment strenuously endeavouring to procure a meeting of Itagaki with Kido and others, in order that their past differences may be reconciled and amicable relations once more entered upon. But this result, it adds, is uncertain.—*Daily Advertiser, Feb. 11th.*

A DISGUSTING WAGER.

At a public-house on the Warrington side of Leigh, but not so far distant from the town, there were assembled on a Saturday evening a number of labourers and others, who had met by arrangement to see a wager settled. We have read of the Chinese betting on two fighting grasshoppers, and races between cheese-hoppers, black beetles, and spiders have before now been the subject of heavy betting, but if our readers were to recall all the horrid tales they may have heard of disgusting conduct on the part of semi-brutalised humanity, they could scarcely imagine the nature of the exploit the men had assembled to witness. It consisted in biting off a toad's head, eating an ounce of twist tobacco, and three large raw potatoes. The bet was the price of the tobacco and two gallons of beer, and for this the "man" actually did what he had promised and won the wager. Our local missionary societies had better look him and his friends up, for outside of those countries where cold roast missionary is considered a delicacy we could scarcely imagine there lived a man so thoroughly savage and bestial.—*Leigh Chronicle.*

THE CENSUS RETURNS IN PRUSSIA.

The official returns of the population of Prussia for 1871 show that kingdom had, three years ago, 24,639,000 inhabitants. Of these, 8,268,000, or almost exactly one-third, were Roman Catholics; the bulk of the remainder being members of the Evangelical State Church. Excluding the Jews, who number 325,000, as well as the Roman Catholics, there are not 50,000 formally recognized Nonconformists in Prussia. In the German Empire of which the total population at the same date was 41,058,000 the proportions are but slightly different. The Evangelicals are 25,580,000, or 62 per cent. of the whole, as against nearly 65 per cent. in Prussia, while the Roman Catholics are 36 per cent. as against 33 per cent. in Prussia. The Dissenters and persons disclaiming any creed were in the Empire a little under 100,000, and the Jews numbered 512,000. The same statistical tables give some interesting information respecting the diffusing of education in Prussia. It appears that out of the twenty-five millions of Prussians a little more than two millions and a half, or 10 per cent., were either "illiterates" or only able to to read and write "imperfectly." By far the highest proportion of these were to be found among the Roman Catholic population. The districts in which the percentage of ignorance was smallest were Wiesbaden, Berlin, Sigmaringen, and Merseburg; while it was largest in Posen, Dantzic, Bromberg, and Marienwerder. In the former districts the proportion of illiterates varies from 1.10 per cent. to 0.03 per cent. among the men, and from 2.11 per cent. to 4.52 per cent. among the women. In the latter districts the percentage among males ranged from 30.31 to 34.63, and among females from 37.66 to 41.04.

THE ALPHONSOS OF SPAIN.

Whether the Alphonsist pronunciamiento eventually proves a good or a bad thing for Spain there is certainly a happy augury in the name. If we except two Fernandos, this is the first time since Charles and his Flemings landed at Villaviciosa in 1517 that a Spanish Sovereign has borne the same name as that of any of the old native kings. In spite of discoveries and conquests in America, of victorious campaigns in Europe, and of triumphs in the arts of peace, it is certain that the decadence of Spain began and has continued under the Austrian and Bourbon dynasties. When Cardinal Cisneros (by Robertson called Ximenes), the last really Spanish Sovereign, was ruling with a firm and steady hand Spain was truly great with all the germs of future constitutional liberty and progress. When the *Comuneros* were crushed and the head of the patriot Padilla fell on the block at Villalar, all sound hope for Spain disappeared for centuries; and thus was the rule of the foreign dynasties inaugurated. Between the death of Cisneros in 1517 and that of Padilla in 1521 there took place that struggle which ended in the triumph of despotism, and the Spain which had been foremost in establishing and maintaining representative institutions and the rights of the Commons ceased to exist. The name of Alphonso takes us back again to that free and valiant Spain which knew not Hapsburgs and Bourbons and if their way are discarded by this twelfth Alphonso and his advisers, there may yet be a future for Spain more in accordance with the signs of her early history. The name at least is not associated with the three centuries of Spanish decadence.

It may be worth while to recall the memories connected with the twelve Alphonsos. The first takes us back to that valiant Goth who succeeded to the precarious throne of the Asturias in 733 A.D., through his marriage with the daughter of Don Pelayo. This Alphonso was the first Sovereign of Spain who bore the title of Catholic, disused afterwards until the Pope conferred it upon Fernando and Isabella, and their successors. In the days of Alphonso II. (*el casto*), A.D 791, the body of Santiago was discovered in Galicia, and the French were routed at Roncesvalles. The third Alphonso (A.D. 862-910), surnamed the Great, was celebrated for his successes against the Moors, and advanced the Christian standards to the Tagus. Alphonso IV., the Monk, reigned from 924 to 931, and then retired to the monastery of Sahagun. Alphonso V. was established at Leon, and fell in battle against the Moors in 1028. Alphonso VI. was the king who captured Toledo from the Moors in 1085, and in whose time flourished the Cid Ruy Diaz Campeador. He had an only daughter and heiress, Urraca, whose son was the seventh Alphonso. Alphonso VIII. was the husband of our own Princess Eleanor, daughter of Henry II., and he it was who fought the famous battle of Las Navas de Tolosa. His daughter was Blanche, the mother of St. Louis. His other daughter, Berenguela, married her cousin Alphonso IX. of Castile, and was the mother of St. Ferdinand. We then come to Alphonso X., surnamed the Wise, the author of the "Siete Partidas," the first Spanish code of laws. His sister Eleanor was the wife of our Edward I. Finally, from 1312 to 1350, reigned the king whom the Spaniards have hitherto called Alphonso *el ultimo*, but who must henceforth be called Alphonso XI.

The young Prince who has now been called to the throne of Spain was born at Madrid, on November 28th, 1857. He is fortieth in direct descent from Don Pelayo, who raised the standard of the Christians in the mountains of Galicia in 716 A.D. The long pedigree is linked together by nine female representatives. First is Ormisinda, the heiress of Don Pelayo, who married Alphonso I. Second is Sancha, the heiress of Leon, who married Fernando I. of Castile. The third is Urraca, the heiress of Castile. The fourth is Constance daughter of Peter the Cruel and wife of John of Gaunt; and the fifth, their daughter Catherine of Lancaster, who married Henry III. of Castile. The sixth is Queen Isabella the Catholic, and the seventh is her unhappy daughter Juana. The eighth is Maria Teresa, the Queen of Louis XIV.; and the ninth is Isabella II. Alphonso XII. is undoubtedly the representative of all this long line, according to the ancient laws of Spain; and he thus combines in his person the modern constitutionalism of Spanish history, such as it is, with the prestige of representing the early Alphonsos, the patriot kings, who were Spanish every inch, and the memory of whose deeds in Court and camp is so dear to all true Castilians.

THE "CHALLENGER" EXPEDITION.

(From a Correspondent on board.)

Leaving Somerset, Cape York, on the 8th of September, the *Challenger* ran quickly along over the submerged shallow Arafura Sea, which separates Australia from New Guinea, for the Arru Islands, the scene of some of Mr. Wallace's greatest successes in his Bird of Paradise expeditions 15 years ago. He, then proved, by the similarity of the Fauna and Flora, that Australia and New Guinea were at one time joined. Our observations agree with his—that the mountainous land of the original Australian continent has been cut off from it by the shallow Torres Straits, and now forms a separate island of its own, the present New Guinea.

As the land subsided, the mud freighted rivers of New Guinea and the coral-making animals of the sea, while working separately, were steadily running a very even race in their endeavours to prevent the sea from obtaining the entire command. The current running through the Straits from the Pacific Ocean not only brings with it fresh sea water, favourable for coral growth, but its strength is sufficient to turn the course of the muddy fresh-water streams at the mouths of the rivers towards the West, and thus prevent them from interfering with the coral insects; consequently, at the eastern end of the Straits the latter have the entire sea to themselves, the bottom of the shallow channels between the reefs being paved with coral *Débris* in larger or finer particles. At the western end all trace of coral is lost; there the alluvial deposit of slimy mud has undisputed command, and forms a vast plain between the two islands some 300,000 square miles in extent, stretching north and south for nearly 700 miles without a break, and with no greater depth of water over any part of it than 250 feet. The coral has a depth of only 50 feet.

On approaching the south point of the Arru Islands, we ran suddenly into very shallow water, and were obliged to anchor for the night; the following morning we found ourselves close to some dangerous reefs not drawn on any chart; after clearing these we ran to the northward, and on the 16th of September anchored off the queer trading village of Dobbo, built on a sandspit on one of the outlying islands of the Arru group.

The trading season proper was nearly over, the last prahus having started that morning on their return to Malacca before the setting in of the westerly monsoon. Dobbo is nothing but a large fixed market. The resident population, consisting entirely of traders, is a collection of Chinese and Malay merchants and their slaves and dependants; the natives of the numerous surrounding islands having anything to dispose of live in their boats during their visits.

The houses are like large barns raised on heavy upright logs, with bamboo lath sides and a high pointed roof thatched with palm leaves. The first floor is used as the family residence, the ground floor being either a store or given over to the pigs and poultry, &c. Although strongly built and perfectly secure, one naturally moves as lightly as possible about the rickety-looking structure; sitting down suddenly shakes the whole erection in the most alarming manner.

On the beach some 50 small prahus were being prepared for the pearl and trepang fishery, which is carried on between these islands and the Coast of New Guinea during the next two fine months of October and November. One large prahu of about 150 tons burden, which had been built on the island, was nearly ready for launching. These uncouth and flimsy-looking vessels, with their raised overhanging sterns and a low, drooping bow, look as if they were trying to run down into rather than along the top of the water; it is difficult to imagine any one trusting himself in them at sea except on compulsion. After anchoring we were visited by two men in authority, who carried silver-topped sticks, marked with the Dutch Royal Arms, as their badge of office, and by three Protestant school teachers. Each was clothed in a very old European tail-coat, black trousers, and tall black hat, very much the worse for wear, and were evidently very hot and uncomfortable in such an inappropriate dress for these regions. Our curiosity was much exercised as to the use of certain coloured reed boxes which we saw in each of the boats, but on our visitors leaving we were not kept long in suspense, as they at once commenced to strip off their decayed finery and to dress in the graceful, loose, coloured trousers, light white wrapper, and pointed Chinese hat, so much more becoming and suitable for the climate. The old black hat, like the silver-topped sticks, was evidently a more badge of office. One can scarcely imagine a more difficult article to stow away in a small, closely packed boat, unless it were a lady's bonnet. Before leaving the islands a sufficient supply of black hats was given them to last out their lives. Teachers are maintained at most of the islands in these seas by the Dutch Government. While they are not strictly speaking missionaries, they have great power among the natives, and it is now difficult to find any place where the Christian religion is not represented. The inhabitants of the mainland of Arru are, however, still heathens, but the trade in Birds of Paradise skins, trepang, pearl shells, and edible birds'-nests is so large and well established that with common care, there would be no difficulty or danger to a European visiting any part of the islands; but any one sleeping on shore must be prepared for malarious fever and the numerous nightly pests and annoyances mentioned in Wallace's glowing and excellent account of the islands.

Slavery, lately abolished in all the Dutch possessions, has still a certain amount of vigour at these distant and seldom-visited outposts, the slaves being captured or bought at New Guinea. Until the trade is completely put a stop to, that rich but, in the low grounds, unhealthy country must be considered as closed to any explorer not actually carrying his life in his hands. After having had their countrymen kidnapped and preyed upon for several generations, one cannot wonder at the hostile attitude of the natives.

As the Captain wished to visit a store of coals some three or four miles from our anchorage, a shooting party took the opportunity of visiting the mainland. We started early in the steam pinnace, calling at Dobbo for a pilot. None of the inhabitants having seen a small steamboat before, their excitement was intense; all the Papuan population turned out, accompanied by a number of the less easily-moved Chinese and Malays, and even the hiding propensity of a few of the women gave way to their curiosity. The whole formed a most picturesque group on the beach. In the foreground, the civilized Malays, clad in loose red trousers and a waist-cloth or sheet of calico, of gay and well-chosen colours, thrown negligently over the shoulder, but allowing their graceful and compact figures to be seen in perfection, contrasted well with the dark, savage-looking, and nearly-naked Papuan, with—as Friday is figured in the woodcuts of "Robinson Crusoe"—his frizzly hair bound up close to the head, leaving a bunchy mop to flow with the wind behind him as he, yelling excitedly, scampered along the beach, trying, unsuccessfully, to keep pace with us. Immediately behind, hauled up out of reach of high water, was a line of the quaint, party-coloured prahus, thatched over and used as temporary dwelling-places, partly hiding the rickety but slightly more pretentious fixed habitation; while above all, a grove of tall, slender, clean-trunked cocoanut trees bent their crowning green plume of feathery branches.

On arriving at the mainland we succeeded in shooting three King Birds of Paradise and a few of the great Paradise bird, but the latter were not in good plumage. The following day we obtained a few more specimens, but every one found the work most exhausting. The only escape from the damp, sweltering, hot-house heat of the shady woods, at a temperature of 85 degrees, was into the open, under a burning sun with a temperature between 130 and 140 degrees. The latter was the least trying of the two.

On leaving the Arru Islands we at once found ourselves in deep water again, sounding in 800 fathoms about 10 miles from the land. Sailing to the westward, we next touched at the Ki Islands, the inhabitants of which are noted as the best boat-builders in the Eastern seas, the trade which has doubtless originated in consequence of the valuable suitable timber growing on the islands. Several boats, full of natives, boarded us as we neared the largest island of the group, but they had soon to be ordered out of the ship, owing to the skin disease with which every one of them was troubled. The natives at the regular anchorage at Ki-doulan were much healthier, probably owing to their trade enabling them to command a better diet. The Rajah and a number of the natives visited us, expressing, as at Arru, very great astonishment both at the size of the ship and our evident comfortable and cleanly mode of living, which on our return visit to the shore, and seeing their miserable, dark, and dirty huts, we could readily understand. They are Mahomedans, and very jealous of the women, who must be stowed away very closely, as we never saw a single peeping female eye during our stay.

Crossing the Banda Sea, where we found several islands much out of place on the charts we arrived at Banda, the most southern of the Spice Islands. The largest island of the group is thickly planted with the light-green leaved nutmeg trees, interspersed with the tall, thick-branched, dark-green canarie trees, which were left standing when the original forest land was cleared to protect the valuable but more delicate spice-trees from the strong winds. Besides these large groves of cocoanut trees, plantains and bananas, bamboo clumps, the graceful beetlenut palm, with here and there patches of the original forest, which has not yet been cleared from the precipitous sides of the ravines, make together as rich a foliage picture as one could wish. Near the beach in each small bay are clearances surrounding the dwelling-houses of the planters and their workmen, the really green level lawns—the first we have seen for a very long time—giving quite an Arcadian look to the scene.

An excursion was made to one of the largest nutmeg plantations, the Resident, or Governor, of Banda accompanying the party in our steam pinnace, his canoe, profusely decorated with banners and paddled by a double row of 18 natives, keeping time to the beat of tom toms and gongs, attending him. Their mode of throwing the broad blade of the paddle over their heads, poising it perpendicularly for an instant in exact time between each stroke, coupled with the semi-savage appearance of the crew and their decorated conveyance, the wild boom of the tom tom, the rich ring of the gong, and the accompanying melodious song of the paddlers were most effective and very pleasing to our uninitiated senses. The poor fellows tried so hard to keep pace with the steamboat that it was with great reluctance we ran past them, knowing they would not deign to be towed we did not venture to offer them a rope.

Before embarking for our return to the ship we were welcomed in State at a village by all the inhabitants, who were led by a party of men in red and yellow dresses, armed with decorated swords and spears, and protected with narrow brass arm shields and a flat silver filigree helmet, adorned with Birds of Paradise feathers. They danced to the sound of a drum and small gong, keeping excellent time while imitating the attack and defence of war parties.

Originally all the spice estates were worked by the Dutch Government by means of slave labour; now, both slavery and the monopoly in producing are done away with. Any one is free to start a new plantation, but the primeval jungle, with trailing briars festooned from tree to tree in every direction, and its impenetrable scrub is so dense that one can scarcely understand how any but slave labour could pay for clearing it. The well-established estates are extended yearly, little by little, but with difficulty, on account of the great and continuous labour necessary to keep down the rank tropical weeds and undergrowth on the already cleared lands. The labourers come from Java, the men agreeing for a term of years. Their wives are encouraged to accompany them, but it is difficult to induce the better class to emigrate. Here as everywhere else, within as well as without the Tropics, the labour question is the all important one. The Java coolies are more or less incapable of thinking of and providing for the morrow, or of accumulating wealth as a means of rising in the social scale; their wants are so few, and Nature is here so bountiful of her treasures, that they can readily live for a week on the wages of one or two real days work. Who is to blame them for remaining idle in such an enervating climate for the rest of the time? Keeping order among them is a matter of no small difficulty; the only punishment allowed by law is imprisonment, with to the planter the consequent loss of service. A blow given by an European is also punished by imprisonment, without the alternative of a fine; this effectually prevents ill-treatment, but, on the other hand, where the owner punishes justly it seems a pity not to allow a certain latitude. Banda, besides growing the best nutmegs, is also famed for its incessant earthquakes, but all was quiet during our visit. An active volcano bounds one side of the anchorage, which itself is evidently the broken-down interior of an old crater; several of our party ascended it without difficulty. The sides being at an angle of between 27 and 30 degrees from the horizontal line the descent was a little troublesome, but nothing to speak of.—*Times.*

A REMARKABLE BEQUEST.

The *Liverpool Courier* announces that the local charities of that town will receive a very large bequest under the will of Mr. Roger Lyon Jones, who died recently at his residence, Prince's Park. The deceased, who was a self-made Liverpool merchant engaged in the timber trade, accumulated a large fortune, and the bulk of it is bequeathed to the local charities. Mr. Jones was a bachelor, and had few relatives. Among them he has apportioned the ample sum of £40,000. The whole residue of his estate is left in the hands of his executors for distribution among the Liverpool charities, according to their discretion. It is impossible as yet to ascertain the amount of Mr. Jones's estate, but the residue, after providing for the legacies to his relatives, is expected to range between £150,000 and £200,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The disappearance of the Danube between Morhingen and Immindingen, on the frontier of the Duchies of Baden and Wurtemberg, is a curious natural phenomenon. For at least half a century it has been noticed that some portion of the water of the river flowed into cavities in the calcareous rocks—Jura limestone—to reappear again near the town of Aach, in the Hobgau. Now the whole body of water disappears in the vast cavities which have been formed.

Sir Boyle Roche, of "bull" celebrity, once sent an amusingly equivocal invitation to an Irish nobleman of his acquaintance: "I hope, my lord, if ever you come within a mile of my house, that you'll stay there all night." When he was suffering from an attack of gout, he thus rebuked his shoemaker: "Oh, you're a precious blockhead, to do directly the reverse of what I desired you! I told you to make one of the shoes larger than the other, and instead of that you have made one of them smaller than the other!"

The Eureka *Sentinel* of the 22nd has the following: "A large specimen of coal from Pancake Mountain was brought by G. D. Howell to the *Sentinel* office to-day. The specimen is of good quality, and we should judge far superior to the Mount Diablo article. It burns freely and leaves a clear, white ash. It is evidently a combination of anthracite and bituminous, and for the manufacture of coke is said to equal the best Pittsburgh cannel coal. At the depth of 400 feet the vein is thirty-four inches in width, well defined and solid, and appearances indicate an extensive and valuable deposit."

A STRANGE BED.—A short time ago the driver of the early train from Havre observed, when he had got about halfway to Harfleur, a man standing upon the front of the engine; the train was stopped, and the man, when got down, could give no account of how he came there. He said he knew nothing of the matter till wakened by the noise of the engine and the whistling, when he stood up. It is supposed that, having had too much to drink, he had lain down and slept on this uncomfortable place, which is not more than 12 inches wide, and it is almost a miracle that he did not fall off when he attempted to get upon his legs.

A valuable plant has lately been brought under the notice of the Paris Académie des Sciences. The *Gombo* is a plant of the mallow tribe, growing in hot countries—principally in Syria and Egypt—and is cultivated for the sake of its fruit. Its fibres have been made into paper, rivalling the best products of the kind. The stem and outer covering of the fruit produce a species of the gum called *gombine*, which makes an excellent cough syrup, while oil available for the manufacture of soap and candles, can be extracted from the seed, and resin from the sap of the plant. It has been proposed to cultivate the plant to some extent in Algeria.

A Mormon paper at Salt Lake places the number of polygamists in the Territory at 1,000 men, 3,000 women and 9,000 children, and the cost and loss, by legal punishment of all, at $2,000,000, and thinks that the Courts would have around them 3,000 crying women and 9,000 crying children. This is probably a pretty accurate computation. One of the beauties of the polygamous system is shown by statement that within a stone's throw of a prominent church in Salt Lake is the residence of an avowed Mormon who is the husband of a woman and her two daughters. Thus, his first wife is his mother-in-low, his stepdaughters are his wives, his son by his first wife is half-brother to his other wives, and a sort of uncle to his other children, and—you can study it out further, if you want to.—*Alta Californian.*

THE ABORIGINES OF FORMOSA.

The Aborigines of Formosa naturally fall under two divisions. The first includes the ancient inhabitants of the great plains on the west side of the island, who seem to have possessed some of the elements of civilization before the invasion of the Chinese, which took place about the middle of the seventeenth century. They had received missionaries and teachers from the Dutch, who entered the island in the year sixteen hundred and twenty four, and many thousands were said to have become Christians; but when the Dutch were driven out by Koksinga they soon fell under the domination of the Chinese, who drove them from their rich lands on the coast, and they are now found scattered nearly the whole length of the island, generally inhabiting the sterile and hilly lands at the foot of the great mountain ranges to the east,—where they are not yet free from Chinese craft and covetousness and are exposed to attack by the wild tribes from the mountains above.

They have frequently migrated to rid themselves from unpleasant neighbours both Chinese and savage, and there are known to be large colonies of them who have penetrated the mountains and settled in rich valleys on the east side of the island.

These civilized aborigines are generally known by the Chinese name of Pepo-whan, literally, barbarians of the plain. A large division of them near the centre of the island, who still speak their aboriginal language, are called Sek-whan, or ripe barbarians.

The second division of the aborigines of Formosa includes those who are still wild and savage and independent of the Chinese. They inhabit the great ranges of mountains in the east part of the island and occupy nearly half of its whole extent. They are divided up into many small tribes and nations, each speaking a different dialect or language, but similar in their custom of tattooing some part of the body, and in cutting off and preserving the heads of their enemies. The charge of cannibalism made against them appears to be unfounded. They live in great part by hunting, but cultivate the steep mountain sides in millet, and sweet potatoes, and in a kind of rice that needs no irrigation. They are generally known by the appellation of Che-whan, literally, unripe barbarians.

The Pepo-whans of the south part of the island occupy a large track of hilly country to the east of Ta-koo and Tai-wan-fu, comprising the villages of Bankimseng, Alukang, Backsa, Kongana, Kuwans, Saukuli &c. They probably number five thousand people, and a large colony of them is known to exist on the east coast, of several thousand inhabitants.

They no longer speak their aboriginal language, using Chinese instead. I procured the list of words from a very old woman at Kongana, who said that this language was little used even in the time of her parents, Chinese having already become general. There can be no great dependence put upon the list of words, as the woman was old and toothless, and found it difficult to pronounce the words she could remember.

I found among these Pepo-whan a muster of old manuscripts in Roman letters, apparently deeds and contracts. They still keep these with much care though no one can read them, the knowledge of both the language and the letters in which they are written having been lost. These manuscripts seem to be indubitable proofs and remains of the Dutch occupation. When the Dutch were driven out, the missionaries and teachers were murdered and the whole effect of their work was supposed to have been obliterated; but these manuscripts seem to show that for at least a hundred and fifty years afterwards, the Pepo-whans kept enough of the knowledge gained of the Dutch, to write their own language in these foreign characters, and with this they must have almost necessarily kept books, and retained some knowledge of the Christian religion. These manuscripts are in the ancient Pepo-whan language, spelled out in Roman letters, the dates generally being in Chinese spelled out in the same way. Of the manuscripts procured, sixteen are dated in the reign of Keen Loong who reigned from seventeen hundred and thirty-six to seventeen hundred and ninety-six, four in the reign of Yung Ching who reigned from seventeen hundred and twenty-three to seventeen hundred and thirty-six, and one of the reign of Ka King who began to reign in seventeen hundred and ninety-six. Curiously enough the earliest of the documents are dated eighty years after the Dutch had left the island. It is quite possible that documents may yet be found among this people, giving some account of the history of their sufferings, after the Dutch, their protectors, were driven away. The language of the Pepo-whans as shown by the list seems to have been quite similar to those still spoken by the savages of the island, and appears to be connected with the aboriginal languages of the Phillipines, as if Formosa had been peopled from that direction.

The Pepo-whans are a large and well-formed race and show little of Chinese features except when it can easily be traced to intermarriage. The men have no dress to distinguish them from the Chinese, unless the turban might be considered such, though the Chinese use one also to some extent. The women have a peculiar and very becoming dress, consisting of wide trowsers and a short and wide-sleeved jacket, meeting the trowsers at the waist and secured with a sash. The head is wrapped in a turban, the ends of which are drawn out at the sides of the head like wings, giving the wearers a peculiarly jaunty and coquettish appearance.

They are very poor, having mortgaged the lands they now hold to the Chinese, to whom they have to pay their rice crops as interest or rent, leaving the crops of sweet potatoes for their own use. They were visited some three years ago by Dr. Maxwell, a Scotch missionary, and received Christianity readily, as many as fifty and sixty being baptized in a day. The Chinese system of worship seems to have had but little root among them, and the traditions they still have of the Dutch no doubt influenced them to some extent. There are now several hundreds of Christians among them, with several chapels and schools established.

There is a flourishing mission established among them at Bankimseng by Spanish Dominicans. The Pepo-whans of Bankimseng differ somewhat in costume from their brethren of the north, and there appears to be ground for supposing that there has been a coalescing of two or more tribes. There seems to be little hope of the Pepo-whans regaining a foothold on the west side of the island among the more crafty Chinese, and there will be no alternative but for them to follow those who have gone before into the unknown wilds on the east side of the island.—*China Review.*

A MAHOMMEDAN VIEW OF ENGLISH RELIGIOUS DISPUTES.

The following is translated from an article in the Constantinople *al-Fawāib* of the 23rd of December:—

The most noteworthy and strange feature among the English people at the present time is their strife and contention about the ritual and ceremonial which should be observed in their Church during public worship. Some maintain the importance of their bishops and priests being arrayed in gorgeous apparel while officiating at the service, the use of incense, prostrations, genuflexions, and the like, similar to the present usages in the orthodox Roman Catholic Church, notwithstanding that they have been content to dispense with these adjuncts for the last 300 years. For our own part, we are at a loss to conceive what has led them at this time of day to revert to such matters, and it seems to us that they would be much better employed in endeavouring to conciliate the different Protestant sects of their own flesh and blood, who are estranged from the Established Church, than in fighting about externals. But what is most wonderful to contemplate is the phenomenon of politicians of high rank taking part in these religious discussions. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, an ex-Prime Minister, has written a pamphlet against the proceedings of the Church of Rome, denying its supremacy, impugning the infallibility of the Pope, and so forth—a task much more appropriate to the Archbishop of Canterbury. It seems, however, that the ex-Premier has betaken himself to this style of composition, either as a stepping-stone towards his return to the premiership or in order to vent his anger on those Catholics who differed from him politically. It would have been far better, in our humble opinion, if, during his tenure of office he had paid some attention to the abrogation of the Treaty of Paris, with respect to the Black Sea, and to the predominance of Germany over France, and cognate matters becoming a Chief Minister of State. These, however, he studiously neglected, and plunged into Church matters. Here one may step in and say that the doctrine of Papal Infallibility enters fairly into the province of politics, inasmuch as it is open to question whether a Catholic who holds that tenet can at the same time be loyal to the State? We reply, This doctrine of the infallibility was proclaimed three years ago, when Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister; why, then, did he not notice it at the time? If it be said, on the other hand, that the premiership so intoxicated him that he overlooked the abrogation of the treaty referred to, and also the infallibility question, and that he did not become alive to the importance of those subjects until he was superseded, when he had leisure and could calmly reflect upon the serious events which transpired during his tenure of office, then all we have to say is, that we trust his next pamphlet will discuss the abrogation of the Paris treaty.

After some remarks on the sympathy manifested in England for Prince Bismarck's policy towards the Ultramontanes, the writer proceeds:—

But the English would be far better employed in attending to their interests in India in connection with the progress of Russian supremacy in Central Asia; and their best way of doing so would no would be to aid the Muslims in that region by supplying them with arms, with officers to instruct their troops in the system of modern European warfare, and in endeavouring to excite them to repel any foreign invader of their country; for if Bokhara and Afghanistan, Khiva and Persia, were properly supported, it would be impossible for Russia to establish her authority over those territories. . . . Should it be said that the English are not likely to be unanimous on such a point as this, seeing that they are at sixes and sevens among themselves, and squabbling about such matters as the dress of the clergy, the position of the officiating priest with his back to the congregation, and the burning of incense, we reply that these, after all, are trivial matters, the offspring of unlimited liberty, and that despite the momentary excitement which they have occasioned the English as a people, are not likely to swerve from their national bent of caring primarily for the safety and stability of their empire. Should it be urged, on the contrary, that England's backwardness to watch over the interests of her Empire in the far East is owing to her selfishness and insouciance, we venture to reply that the fault rests as much with the Governments named who, although agreeing in the doctrine of unity, are not only divided in opinion but opposed to one another, and not unfrequently inimical to their own rulers. Look, for example, at the Turkoman tribes, now recognizing the authority of Khiva, and next giving their allegiance to Persia. Look, again, at the bitterness and heartburning existing between Persia and Afghanistan about Herat, and then to the hatred between the Amir of the latter country and his son Yaa'kub-Khan; whereas it is to the individual and general interest of all these States to be joined together as one man against Russia.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY AND RELIGION.

One of the interesting phases of the struggle going on in the English Church between the High, Low, and Broad parties, is the position occupied by the Royal Family in regard to the questions at issue. At present the Broad Church party has the advantage of holding the sympathy of the Queen, who is the head of the establishment. Victoria leans very strongly, as her husband leaned, toward the utmost broadness. Her favorite divines have been such men as Stanley and Kingsley, while the late Dr. Norman McLeod, a minister of the Scotch Church, was an especial favorite. She is a source of much anxiety to the Ritualists, and seems to have systematically arrayed herself in antagonism to them by her conspicuous disregard for holy days and seasons, and especially for Lent. These facts give the Broad Church party a strong position against the High Churchmen. Positions may be changed, however, in the event of the Queen's death. What the attitude of the Prince of Wales is does not appear to be known, nor is it evident that he takes any unusual interest at all in the questions involved. In the latter case his accession to the throne will certainly cause a turning of the tables ecclesiastical, for his wife is a devoted Ritualist and would undoubtedly work with a will, as Queens seem generally to work, for the religious interest to which she is so heartily united. Still, it is possible that the Prince has decided opinions of his own, unexpressed at present, but so decided that when the time comes for their expression there will be a marked effect. Judging by the attitude of the family generally on religious questions, it is reasonably safe to infer that the Broad party will lose no vantage ground by a change of rulers. The family is German, and it seems to lean towards German thought. Princess Alice, of Hesse, was a patron of the late Dr. Strauss, whose lectures on Voltaire were written at her request, and delivered at her tea parties at Darmstadt. The Crown Princess of Germany is also understood to be an adherent of the free-thinking school of theology. If the women of the family are thus bold and broad in their religious opinions, the men are probably just as much so, and the Prince of Wales is not so subject to his wife as to allow her to influence him greatly one way or the other, unless he regards religion as a matter to be relegated entirely to the feminine mind. In that case, as already stated, will there be an opportunity for the Ritualists when the prince comes to the throne. While no public expression has been made of such a hope, it is more than probable that the High Church party has a great hope centred in the future Queen. There is probably just enough of Jesuitry in that party to have begun already, through Alexandra, such operations upon the mind of the future King as will either array him on that side, or lead him to such thought of the matter as will place him even more decidedly than his mother stands on the broadest platform possible. One thing is certain, namely, that in the coming ecclesiastical revolution in England the Prince of Wales will play a highly important part.—*Boston Journal.*

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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
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"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

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BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
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Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

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THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

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THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamship
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will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 24th inst., at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
14d 236 Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"YUEN-TZE-FEE,"
Captain Moalle, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 308 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1875.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.
THE Steamship
"SWATOW"
will be despatched at noon TO-MORROW, the 25th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
4d 309 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1875.

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAKAO.
THE Steamship
"HAI-LOONG,"
Captain Abbott, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 310 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for
HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.
THE Company's Steamship
"DIOMED,"
will be despatched on or about the 26th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
303 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1875.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALACCA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 20th February, 1875. [298

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"AVOCA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 20th February, 1875. [299

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"HECTOR"
will be despatched on or about the 2nd March.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
265 Hongkong, 16th February, 1875.

FOR ILOILO
THE Spanish Bark
"DELIA,"
Eduardo de Basozabel, Master, will be despatched on the 27th instant for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 278 Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

FOR HAMBURG.
(*To follow the German Bark "Norma."*)
THE German Brig
"PERI,"
F. G. Crantz, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf 256 Hongkong, 16th February, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 British Ship
"LORD MACAULAY,"
R. Monkman, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 246 Hongkong, 15th February, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 German Bark
"HANSA,"
582 Tons, Captain Oest, will load here for above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
247 Hongkong, 15th February, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
THE A 1 American Ship
"GAME COCK,"
Captain Stoddard, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 109 Hongkong, 18th January, 1875.

FOR HAMBURG.
THE German Bark
"NORMA,"
Nussbaum, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf 211 Hongkong, 8th February, 1875.

FOR MANILA.
THE A 1 Spanish Barque
"CANDIDA,"
Obieta, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 201 Hongkong, 4th February, 1875.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 British Bark
"HERMON"
will load here for above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 198 Hongkong, 4th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 25th February, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*AMAZONE*," Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 24th February, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 1st March, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, *via* the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 28th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, February 15th, 1875.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*KASHGAR*," Captain G. J. BABOT, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 4th March, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 3rd idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 19th February, 1875.

FOOCHOW DOCK,

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Shanghai.—Per *Glamis Castle*, to-day, the 24th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Singapore*, to-day, the 24th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore and Penang.—Per *Rajah*, to-day, the 24th inst., at 4.30 P.M., instead of at the time previously notified.

For Manila.—Per *Corregidor*, to-day, the 24th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Yokohama and Hiogo.—Per *Swatow*, to-morrow, the 25th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Cooktown and Sydney.—Per *Adria*, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*AMAZONE*" will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at noon, with the Mails,—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 25th instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 24th instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 25th instant.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES PACKET.*"

The United States' Mail Packet "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will be dispatched on MONDAY, the 1st March, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per "*GREAT REPUBLIC*," and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*vid San Francisco.*"
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1875.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*KASHGAR*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 4th March, at Noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 3rd March.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 3rd March.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 4th March.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 4th March, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 4th March, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 4th March.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *vid Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1875.

It is hereby notified for general information that, on and after the 1st January, 1875, the Postage on Correspondence forwarded by *Private Ship* to the Straits Settlements must be prepaid at the following rates, viz.:—

For Letters,..........8 cents per ½ ounce.
For Papers,..........2 „ each.
For Book Packets and Packets of Patterns,.......... } 6 „ for each 4 ounces.

The registration fee on such correspondence is Twelve cents for each Letter, Paper or Packet.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Postage on Letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded *via Southampton*, will henceforward be 36 cents for each half ounce which may either be paid in advance, or it may be left to be collected on delivery of the Letters. Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage chargeable henceforth on *Letters* addressed to the United Kingdom, and to places beyond the United Kingdom, when forwarded by French Packet, will be the same as those chargeable on Letters forwarded by British Packet *vid* Brindisi.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong.

As some misapprehension exists regarding the transmission of Packets and Samples through the Post, it is hereby notified for general information, that the privilege of sending such articles through the Post at the rates of postage applicable to them is restricted to *bonâ fide Trade Patterns or Samples of Merchandise.* Goods sent for Sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by *one private individual to another* which are not actually patterns or samples, are not admissible.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination *via* Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz.:—

For Letters..........24 cents per half ounce.
For Newspapers..........8 „ each.
For Books and Patterns..... { not exceeding 1 ounce 4 cents. / „ 2 „ 6 „ / „ 4 „ 12 „ / every additional 4 „ 12 „ }
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that the postage chargeable upon *Paid* Letters addressed to France will henceforward be 12 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by French Mail Packet, and 18 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by British Mail Packet.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows viz:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight..........2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces..........4 „
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces..........8 „
and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong.

Extracts.

WINTER-GREEN.

To-day the winter woods are wet,
And chill with airs that miss the sun;
The autumn of the year is done,
Its leaves all fallen, its flower-stars set,
Its frosty hours begun.

Should last year's gold narcissus yearn
For next year's roses, oh! how vain!
No brief dead flowers arise again,
But each sweet little life in turn
Must shoot and bloom and wane.

Sweet, had the years that slip so fast
Brought you too soon, or me too late,
How had we gnashed our teeth at fate,
And wandered down to death at last,
Forlorn, disconsolate!

Surely before the stars were sure,
Before the moon was set in heaven,
Your unborn soul to mine was given,
Your clear white spirit, rare and pure,
For me was formed and shriven.

Ah! surely no time ever was
When we were not; and our souls' light
Made those cold spaces infinite
That lie between the years like glass,
Seen only in God's sight!

Howe'er it be, my one desire,
If chance has brought us face to face,
Or if the scheme of things found place
To store our twin hearts' light and fire
In strange foreseeing grace,—

Howe'er it be, for us at least,
The woodland-pathways are not dark,
New lights are on the boughs and bark,
And in the sunless rainshot east,
We hear a mounting lark!

—*Examiner.* EDMUND W. GOSSE.

GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH RACE IN AMERICA.

When the first Englishmen settled in these wild lands, the natives regarded them as gods. Their powers were so far superior to anything which had been hitherto experienced, that the ordinary nature of human beings seemed inadequate to account for them. They had weapons which breathed fire and smoke; they could smite their enemies with sudden death at an immense distance, and in some unknown way; they came and went in vessels of enormous size; they had coverings to their bodies of such hardiness that a dart or an arrow glanced off them; in all respects they were wonderful and mysterious. What followed was perhaps the inevitable consequence of the conditions thus established. The inferior race, after a few spasmodic struggles for the mastery, gave way before the superior. The red man, sullenly refusing to be civilised, exasperated by the cruelty and injustice of which he was frequently made the victim, or incapable by his very nature of receiving the impress of European ideas, retired from the shores of the Atlantic, and sought refuge in the wide regions of the west. The history of the United States, reduced to broad and general terms, is the history of an energetic nation of white men gradually spreading farther and farther into the desert, and pursuing the retreating footsteps of several nations of red men, who, after falling back from forest to forest, and from waste, now flutter like a waning phantom between the Rocky Mountains and the western sea.—*From Part I. of Cassell's "History of the United States."*

CORRUPTION OF THE MONASTIC ORDERS.

In point of fact, these monasteries did, we know, become eventually more corrupt than the world which their inmates had forsaken. By the year 1100 one of their advocates says he gives them up. The pictures which some Popish writers have given us of them in the thirteenth century—Clemangis, for instance —we dare not transfer to our pages. The repute of their piety multiplied the number of their patrons, and welled the stream of their benefactions. With riches came their too frequent concomitants, luxury and pride. Their vow of poverty was no barrier; for though, as individuals, they could possess no property, they might as a body corporate own any amount of wealth. Lands, houses, hunting-grounds and forests; the tithing of tools, of orchards, of fisheries, of kine, and wool, and cloth, formed the dowry of the monastery. The vast and miscellaneous inventory of goods which formed the common property of the fraternity, included everything that was good for food and pleasant to the eye; curious furniture for their apartments, dainty apparel for their persons; the choice treasures of the field, of the tree, and the river, for their tables; soft-paced mules by day, and luxurious couches at night. Their head, the abbott, equalled princes in wealth, and surpassed them in pride. Such, from the humble beginning of the cell, with its bed of stone and its diet of herbs, had come to be the condition of the monastic orders long before the days of Wycliffe. From being the ornament of Christianity, they were now its opprobrium; and from being the buttress of the Church of Rome, they had now become its scandal.—*Cassell's History of Protestantism.*

OLIVER CROMWELL.

The following letter is addressed to *The Times* by a correspondent under the *nom de plume* of "Senex:"—Several imperfect statements having lately appeared on the above subject, let me explain what became of the remains of Cromwell. Partly from printed records, and partly from what I heard from Mr. Wilkinson, to whom some of the Press have alluded, Oliver Cromwell died at Whitehall Palace on the 3rd of September, 1558, after a protracted illness. He had been long suffering from ague, and his case is cited in medical books as one of a man who died of ague while our warehouses were groaning with Peruvian bark, which we did not know how to use. During this illness he became so depressed and debilitated that he would allow no barber to come near him; and his beard, instead of being cut in a certain fashion, grew all over his face. After his death the body lay in State at Somerset-house, having been carefully embalmed, and was afterwards buried with more than regal honours in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey, where it lay until, after the Restoration, it was taken out of his grave, as were also the bodies of Ireton (Cromwell's son-in-law) and Bradshaw; the latter, as President of the High Court of Justice, having pronounced sentence of death on Charles I. The three bodies were taken in carts to the Red Lion, in Holborn, and on the 30th of January, the anniversary of King Charles's death, they were removed in sledges to Tyburn, where they were hanged until sunset, and then taken down and beheaded; their bodies buried in a deep pit under the gallows, and their heads stuck upon the top of Westminster-hall, where at that time sentinels walked. Ireton's head was in the middle, and Cromwell's and Bradshaw's on either side. Cromwell's head, being embalmed, remained exposed to the atmosphere for 25 years, and then one stormy night it was blown down, and picked up by the sentry, who, hiding it under his cloak, took it home and secreted it in the chimney corner, and, as inquiries were constantly being made about it by the Government, it was only on his death-bed that he revealed where he had hidden it. His family sold the head to one of the Cambridgeshire Russells, and, in the same box in which it still is, it descended to a certain Samuel Russell, who being a needy and careless man, exhibited it in a place near Clare-market. There it was seen by James Cox, who then owned a famous museum. He tried in vain to buy the head from Russell; for, poor as he was, nothing would at first tempt him to part with the relic, but after a time Cox assisted him with money, and eventually, to clear himself from debt, he made the head over to Cox. When Cox at last parted with his museum he sold the head of Cromwell for £230 to three men, who bought it about the time of the French Revolution to exhibit in Mead-court, Bond-street, at half-a-crown ahead. Curiously enough, it happened that each of these three gentlemen died a sudden death, and the head came into the possession of three nieces of the last man who died. These young ladies, nervous at keeping it in the house, asked Mr. Wilkinson, their medical man, to take care of it for them, and they subsequently sold it to him. For the next 15 or 20 years Mr. Wilkinson was in the habit of showing it to all the distinguished men of that day, and the head, much treasured, yet remains in his family.

The circumstantantial evidence is very curious. It is the only head in history which is known to have been embalmed and afterwards beheaded. On the back of the neck, above the vertebræ, is the mark of the cut of an axe where the executioner, having, perhaps, no proper block, had struck too high, and, laying the head in its soft, embalmed state on the block, flattened the nose on one side, making it adhere to the face. The hair grows promiscuously about the face, and the beard, stained, to exactly the same colour by the embalming liquor, is tucked up under the chin, with the oaken staff of the spear with which the head was stuck up on Westminster Hall, which staff is perforated by a worm that never attacks oak until it has been for many years exposed to the weather.

The iron spearhead, where it protrudes above the skull, is rusted away by the action of the atmosphere. The jagged way in which the top of the skull is removed throws us back to a time when surgery was in its infancy, while the embalming is so beautifully done that the cellular process of the gums and the membrane of the tongue are still to be seen. Several teeth are yet in the mouth; the membrane of the eyelid remains, the pia-mater and the dura-mater, thin membranes, which I believe lie over the brain, may be seen clinging to the inner and upper part of the skull. The brain was, of course, removed, but the compartments are very distinct. When the great sculptor, Flaxman, went to see it, he said at once, "You will not mind my expressing any disappointment I may feel on seeing the head?" "Oh, no!" said Mr. Wilkinson, but will you tell me what are characteristics by which the head might be recognized?" "Well," replied Flaxman, "I know a great deal about the configuration of the head of Oliver Cromwell. He had a low, broad forehead, large orbits to the eyes, a high septum to the nose, and high cheek-bones; but there is one feature which will be with me a crucial test, and that is, that, instead of having the lower jaw-bone somewhat curved, it was particularly short and straight, but set out at an angle, which gave him a jowlish appearance." The head exactly answered to the description, and Flaxman went away expressing himself as convinced and delighted.

The head has also a length from the forehead to the back of the head which is quite extraordinary, and one day, before Mr. Wilkinson retired from practice, his assistant called him into the surgery to point out to him how exactly the shaven head of a lad who was there as a patient resembled the embalmed head of Cromwell upstairs, and more particularly in the extreme length between the forehead and the occiput.

Mr. Wilkinson mentioned the circumstance to the gentleman who brought the lad to him. "No wonder," said the gentleman, "for this lad is a direct descendant of Oliver Cromwell, whose name, like this boy's, was Williams before they changed it to Cromwell." It was curious that this type should re-appear or remain after so many years.

When the head was in the possession of Samuel Russell he was frequently intoxicated when he showed it to his friends, and they cut off pieces of the hair, until the head was closely cropped.

A correspondent in the *Globe* of the 23rd of September or thereabouts believed that the body of Cromwell, after removal from the Abbey, was buried in Red Lion-square, and another body substituted and sent on to Tyburn with Ireton and Bradshaw. But it is not probable they could have obtained an embalmed body for the purpose.

The embalmed head is now in the possession of Mr. Horace Wilkinson, Sevenoaks, Kent.

There is a small hole where the wart was on his forehead, and the eyebrows met in the middle. The head has the appearance of hard, dry leather. There are other details, and there is other circumstantial evidence, and there are records printed and published at the time, but I feel I must not trespass on your valuable space any further, although it is a subject in which many of your readers may take a great interest.

PANTOMIMIC CHILDREN.

The London School Board is said to object that pantomimic children, being bound to attend rehearsal every day for several weeks preceding Christmas, are unable to attend school with the regularity insisted upon by that new Educational Act upon which so many millions sterling will probably be spent, and which probably twenty years hence will leave the common people as ignorant, to any useful intends or purposes, as it has found them now. To these objections it may be briefly replied that the ballet-master has no cane, and that pantomimic children are invariably treated with the greatest kindness and forbearance; next, that the little things themselves like the work, which is literally as good as a play, and a great deal better to them, since they are paid for playing; furthermore, that they can be sent to school, if need be, before or after rehearsal; and finally, that they are often accompanied to the theatre by their mothers, who may be, and often are, employed in some capacity about the house, and that, taking the worst view of the matter, they are in better company in their dressing-rooms, or upon the stage, than they would be sprawling on the door-step, or in the kennel up their native court, or locked up in the garret while mother is gone to the fried fish shop, and incurring the ordinary juvenile risks of tumbling out of a window or setting fire to their pinafores.—*George Augustus Sala, "Belgravia."*

LADY FOX-HUNTERS.

Gerty and May were in small stiff pointed hats, how fastened on, so tight as they certainly were, the chronicler knows not. They had short, black cock's feathers, fresh faces, dark pupils *versus* blue, with the gallantest figures in the tightest of habits—one with her purple hair in a twisted cable; the other with a round nugget of gold on the back of her neck; "and all that's best of dark and bright met in their aspect and their eyes." Could the Romance nations or the Renaissance period ever have turned out anything to beat them? The question was thoroughly gone into in a tobacco-parliament that night, with Wharfedale's and Devereux's assistance; and Charles very skilfully closed a discussion which certainly never would have ended otherwise, except with the summons to morning chapel. He said he could not imagine more beautiful people, in an abstract, general way, than English girls, or indeed men; but there was no model but the Italian model, and others could not be got into pictures. The same cast of Italian face and form, Lombard or Etruscan, prevailed, as he said, all through the great pictures of the world; and they were too many and too great for modern men and their subjects. While Titian and Tintoret remain, you must go after them. Rip stood out for Holbein's Englishmen, and thought that Phœbus, Sternchase, and Tingrind, working together, were strong enough to make the insular features "rather typical or so"; and Charles admitted that mysterious expression as the party broke up.—*Our Sketching Club.*

CONCERNING SHOES.

"How beautiful are thy feet with shoes, O prince's daughter!" sang Solomon, describing the beauties of the Church three thousand years ago.

The rough sandals spoken of so contemptuously in Abram's day had given place to sandaliums, consisting of a sole, a strap passing from the heel of the sole to fasten on the instep, and a toe-piece. Gleaming was the gold-embroidered strap of velvet with sapphires, rubies, amethyst, and beryl, and fair were the white feet of the Hebrew ladies then, innocent of the yellow hose now in favour with the Orientals. Stately, too, was their step; for the wide, loose soles and the absence of heels enabled the wearers to move majestically.

We know not where these boots were procured, but on the walls of Thebes are curious Egyptian figures of men with their knees drawn to their chins, playing an instrument like an awl, drawing long threads, which might have been waxed-ends, through soles, and similar devices, while history relates that sandal-making formed a separate trade in Egypt in the fifteenth century B.C.

There is an odd custom of Bible times referred to in the Book of Ruth which then answered for a testimony in Israel—a legal binding of a bargain when property is redeemed or passed from one party to another —"Aman plucked off his shoe and gave it to his neighbour."

Perhaps the form common among the early Saxons in the transfer of authority was a corruption of this. During the festivity following a wedding the bride's father presented his son-in-law with his daughter's slipper, with which the bridegroom thrice rapped the head of his bride to show her that she was no longer under parental rule, but must thenceforth obey her chosen lord.

In the days of the Cæsars the "gentle craft" won a patron saint. St. Crispin, a native of Rome and a convert to Christianity, befriended shoemakers and supplied the oppressed poor with shoes made from leather which angel hands brought him from heavenly tanneries. So says one version of the legend; but another—alas for the Crispin!—says he stole his materials. Be this as it may, he suffered martyrdom for his fate.

Among the early Romans different classes donned different styles of foot-gear. Chief magistrates were conspicuous in red shoes on high days of ceremony. Ladies, too, were red and coxcombs purple shoes of costly textures. With the poor plain black and cheap leathers were the rule. Neat's leather was much in use, if we may judge from the first scene of "Julius Cæsar," where the cobbler says his business is one he may use with a safe conscience: "He is a surgeon to old shoes; as proper men as ever trod upon neat's leather have gone upon his handiwork."

While the Chinese enjoyed their pinching boots, the Dutch their pattens, and North American Indians, moccasin shod, stealthily trod over the mountains and prairies unknown to Christendom, England and France vied with one another in inventing new styles of shoes. The earlier Anglo-Saxon wore sandals; but with Norman conquest "cracorres" (shoes with immense toe-points) were introduced. A certain Earl of Anjou is said to have exercised the privilege which many persons of rank exercise, and to have originated the fashion to hide some deformity of his toes.

In Chaucer's time the turned-up toes were cut in imitation of windows, and fastened with gold chains to the knee. In these strode the Englishmen, while Frenchmen *pirouetted* in "bird shoes." In these the toe projected like a beak, while the heel was elongated into a claw. Such ridiculous articles of wear excited the wrath of popes and kings; yet in vain were bulls and edicts issued, or councils called, which decreed against them—they continued in vogue for three centuries.

When Henry VIII. ascended the throne the fashion changed. His gouty toes required a more generous width of sole than the steepled points allowed, and soon the court and nobility submissively shuffled about in huge, platter-shaped shoes of velvet and silk.

After Charles II. passed from view the mania for fashioning new styles subsided, and we soon find in England the shoe of our day, which, excepting the high heel, is very sensible. B. W.

GRATITUDE.—On Boxing-day a little boy named William Matthews, aged 11, the son of a working shipwright, called at the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, and asked to see the secretary. On being shown into the office he bashfully explained that he had been a patient at the hospital for six weeks in the summer, and in order to show his gratitude for the kind treatment he received during this period, he had saved up all his halfpence and now begged to present them to the Seamen's Hospital as a Christmas gift. He then handed 6s. to Mr. Burdett, the secretary, and expressed regret that it was all he had been able to save.

Insurances.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*

1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. 33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents .... ½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents .... ¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents .... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month .... } ½
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months .... } ½
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months } ¾
Above 6 months .... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Insurances.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 %, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 23rd February, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per 400lbs,	$93.00 a $113.50
" " 28 a 32	"	111.00 a 119.00
" " 38 a 42	"	120.00 a 135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs	per piece	$1.75 a 1.90
" 8 lbs	"	1.97 a 2.00
" 8½ lbs	"	2.20 a 2.37
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 a 60 reed.	"	2.15 a 2.30
" 64 a 66	"	2.45 a 2.50
" 68 a 80	"	2.85 a 3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.45 a 2.45
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.00 a 2.65
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.70 a 2.75
" 40 "	"	3.70 a 3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs,	"	1.80 a 2.05
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.15 a 2.20
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.90 a 3.95
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.90 a 3.95
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.80 a 6.00
CHINTS	"	1.80 a 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.60 a 0.64
" Red	"	0.70 a 0.75
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.18 a 0.19
" Gentian, 22	"	0.18 a 0.19
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.22 a 0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.78 a 0.79
LONG ELLS, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.80 a 9.00
" " Assorted	"	9.40 a 9.50
" HH Scarlet	"	9.80 a 9.90
" " Assorted	"	9.30 a 9.40
CAMLETS, SSS	"	16.50 a 17.00
" SS	"	18.00 a 18.80
" S	"	19.00 a 19.20
" BBR	"	19.80 a 20.00
LASTINGS, DD	"	15.50 a 16.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod	per picul	3.40 a 3.50
" Hoop	"	4.50 a 4.85
" Bar	"	3.15 a 3.25
" Wire	"	8.15 a 8.20
LEAD	"	7.40 a 7.60
STEEL, English	per tub.	4.70 a 4.75
" Swedish	"	4.80 a 4.90
TIN, Malacca	per picul	24.00 a 25.20
TIN PLATES	per box	7.80 a 8.20
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	25.00 a 29.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	170.00 a —
" American	"	175.00 a —
SPELTER	"	7.25 a 7.50

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	13.60 a 14.00
" Ningpo	"	14.00 a 14.20
" Tientsin	"	14.50 a 15.00
" Tungchow	"	14.80 a 15.00
" Bengal	"	12.00 a 14.50
ALUM	"	1.35 a 1.65
FE JAMUES, white	"	4.60 a 4.80
" Black	"	3.30 a 3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.46 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.85 a 1.90
" " millcleaned	"	1.70 a 1.75
" Manila	"	2.05 a 2.10
" Singapore	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Saigon	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	6.75 a 6.20
COALS. AFLOAT	per ton.	
" English steam	"	13.00 a 14.00
" Sydney	"	10.50 a —
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	3.30 a 3.60
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	5.90 a 6.00
" Banjar	"	4.50 a 4.80
PEPPER White	"	10.00 a 10.50
" Black	"	12.00 a 12.50
BETEL NUT	"	2.15 a 3.20
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	4.10 a 4.30
" South Seas	"	17.50 a 19.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.50 a 2.20
" Siam	"	2.50 a 2.75
FLOUR, American. per barrel of 200 lbs.		6.25 a 6.50
" " of 100 lbs.		2.60 a 2.75
" California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.10 a 1.25
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.95
" California	"	2.35 a 2.80
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.70 a 7.15
" Dk. Brown	"	3.50 a 3.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.20 a 4.30
" Candy	"	9.10 a 9.15
CAMPHOR, packed	"	15.00 a 15.25
PEAS, White	"	1.90 a 2.05
" Green	"	2.60 a 2.85
" Black	"	1.75 a 1.90
" Yellow	"	1.90 a 2.05
MUSHROOMS	"	60.00 a 65.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	2.50 a 2.75
" Cut	"	3.90 a 4.25
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	10.20 a 11.00
" " middle	"	7.75 a 8.20
" " small	"	5.20 a 5.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	7.00 a 7.50
BEES WAX, Japan, White	"	12.50 a 13.00
" Hankow	"	81.00 a 82.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Adria	W. H. Breeze	Brit. str	781	Hop-kee	Sydney, &c.
Albay		Span. str	260	D. Lapraik & Co	
Amazone	Champenois	Fren. str	2100	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Butuan	M. Tremoya	Span. str	280	H. Kiser	
Corregidor	Joaquin Lopez	Span. str	263	D. Lapraik & Co	Manila
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Foiwan		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Fleera Castle	Geo. B. Dickie	Brit. str	1622	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Formosa	C. E. Stewart	Brit. str	651	Ah Yon	
Glenartney	Gulland	Brit. str	2060	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Great Republic	Cobb	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co.	Yokohama, &c.
Hankow	Symington	Brit. str	2382	Siemssen & Co	
Hanyang ‡	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Japan	H. de Smidt	Brit. str	2140	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Leonor		Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	Repairing
Little Orphan		Brit. str	40	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co	
Malacca	Barnard	Brit. str	1045	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	Fren. str	1160	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Norna		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Orissa	Edmond	Brit. str	1100	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	
Powan ‡	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Quarta	P. Haye	Ger. str	738	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Singapore	Dumbreck	Brit. str	964	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Singapore, &c.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
State of Virginia	Moodie	Brit. str	1600	Gilman & Co	
Swatow	Riding	Brit. str	539	Butterfield & Swire	Yokohama
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Alva	Souza	Port. sh	631	Brandao & Co	Dunedin, &c.
Amiral Devonlx	Cariqua	Fren. bk	774	Carlowitz & Co	
Andreas	G. Peters	Ger. bk	423	Order	
Atlantic	Millin	Brit. sh	1709	Order	
Balbina	Miranda	Span. bk	501	Remedios & Co	
Batavia	Rogter	Swed. bk	390	Order	Manila
Bonito	Wesemberg	Ger. bk	524	Siemssen & Co	
Bun Caso	Tams	Siam. bk	318	Chinese	
Candida	J. de Obieta	Span. bk	335	Remedios & Co	Manila
Cecilia		Port. bk	533		
Chateaubriand	Herve	Fren. bk	384	Carlowitz & Co	
Otto	Oberg	Ger. bk	216	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Saigon
Daylight	Rademaker	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Delia	E. de Basezabal	Span. bk	386	Remedios & Co	Iloilo
Emigrante		Peru. sh	946	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Fabius	Schultze	Siam. sh	635	Chinese	
Forward	Strachan	Brit. bk	745	Rozario & Co	Porland
Frances & Amanda	Hennings	Ger. bk	350	Siemssen & Co	Callao
Game Cock	Stoddard	Amr. sh	1129	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Garibaldi	C. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	671	Rozario & Co	Portland
Gazelle	Moller	Ger. bg	198	Wieler & Co	
Handy	Datursen	Siam. sh	632	Chinese	
Hermon	Mann	Brit. bk	590	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Hansa	F. Oest	Ger. bk	498	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Herrmann	Davidson	Ger. bk	484	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Hongkong	Frendenberg	Siam. sh	636	Ting-fat	
Invincible	Baithwaite	Brit. sh	657	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Juno		Amr. bk	350	Chinese	
Kerchalen	A. Lunco	Fren. bk	267	McEwen, Frickel & Co	
Kvik	Thomsen	Brit. bg	187	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Kvik	Loronga	Nor. bk	700	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Lord Macaulay	Moukman	Brit. bk	846	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Louisa	Shierloh	Ger. sch	242	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Chefoo
Lucky	Buchholt	Siam. bk	432	Tack-mee	
Marquis of Argyle	Wm. McKeon	Brit. sh	450	Rozario & Co	Sydney
Minko	Cape	Brit. bk	516	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Monsoon	Hunter	Brit. bk	282	Rozario & Co	
Morning Star	Edlefsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
Noemi	Aucam	Fren. bk	354	Carlowitz & Co	
Norma	Nussbaum	Ger. bk	339	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg
Onward	Stimson	Brit. sh	600	Rozario & Co	
Portland	Smith	Brit. sh	372	Rozario & Co	Dunedin, &c.
Queen of England	Dethleffer	Siam. sh	542	Order	
Rance	Griebend	Fren. bk	559	Frazar & Co	
Shannon	Frodsham	Brit. bg	296	P. M. S. S. Co	
Siamese Crown	T. Weth	Siam. sh	539	Tack-mee & Co	
Sudan	Oesau	Ger. bk	304	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Tai Wati	F. Suss	Siam. bk	654	Chinese	
Varuna	C. Sachau	Ger. bk	480	Wieler & Co	
Weymouth	F. J. Hunt	Brit. sh	900	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Wm. Phillips	A. Healy	Amr. sch	492	Aug. Heard & Co	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	Mather	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	G. Horspool	Hulk	318	Water Police	

WHAMPOA.

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Abeille	Ollive	Fren. bk	289	Russell & Co	Tientsin
A. E. Vidal	Angelbeck	Ger. bk	329	Siemssen & Co	Chefoo
Auguste	J. Watt	Brit. sch	174	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Bridgetown	Crisp	Brit. bk	350	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	"
Carl	Oltzen	Ger. bk	216	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Charite	Herve	Fren. bk	390	Carlowitz & Co	
Elise	Hansen	Ger. bk	349	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Ellon Castle	Ramsey	Brit. bk	330	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Peri	F. G. Urantz	Ger. bg	276	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg

CANTON

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Amoy	Drawes	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
An-lan	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ching-Sing	E. Oboy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Demerara				Customs Chop	
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	James Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Scott	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tien-Po	Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		

MACAO.

In port on 14th February, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Camoes	J. Gumaroes	Port. g-b.			
Spark ‡		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Tejo	F. Cabral	Port. g. b.			

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 11th February, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Dronning Louise		Dan. bk	269	Order	
Faworth Castle		Brit. bk	354	Order	Chefoo
Frohlich		Ger. bg	360	Order	
Hieronimus		Ger. bk	227	Order	Taiwanfoo
Holstein		Ger. sch	280	Order	Taiwanfoo
Lady Clarendon		Brit. sh	1307	Order	Singapore
Lunalilo		Haw. bk	473	Order	Shanghai
Nardoo		Brit. bk	379	Order	Chefoo
Ocean		Ger. bk	457	Order	Saigon
Peter		Ger. bk	397	Order	Taiwanfoo

AMOY.

In port on 10th February, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Adeline	Michelsen	Ger. sch	134	Pasedag & Co	Chefoo
Alerta	Vogt	Ger. bg	209	Pasedag & Co	
Carl Ludwig	Callsen	Ger. bg	231	H. A. Petersen & Co	Bangkok
Eaglet	Nicol	Brit. bk	392	Boyd & Co	
Friendship	Klindt	Siam. bk	480	Brown & Co	
Leonore	Friederichs	Ger. bg	242	Pasedag & Co	
Meteor	Petersen	Siam. bg	295	Brown & Co	
Mikado	Lempfers	Ger. bk	340	Pasedag & Co	
Peter	Moos	Ger. bg	246	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Rebecka	Martinsen	Ger. sch	241	Pasedag & Co	
Rubicon	Ramsey	Brit. sch	204	Boyd & Co	
Velox	Lodberg	Ger. bk	332	Pasedag & Co	
Velox	Malder	Dut. sch	187	H. A. Petersen & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 15th February, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Golden State	Delano	Amr. sh	944	Russell & Co	New York

SHANGHAI.

In port on 11th February, 1875.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Annie Muriel	Hansen	Brit. sch	215	Nils Moller	
Geo. Washington	Eakins	Brit. bk	414	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Hokaido	Schere	Brit. sch	114	Nils Moller	
Lady Belmore	Lee	Brit. bk	253	Frazar & Co	
Lydia	Youngson	Brit. bk	376	Mackenzie & Co	
Moss Glen	Nichols	Brit. bk	542	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Northampton	Barclay	Brit. sh	1161	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Omba	Thomson	Brit. sh	856	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Oscar Vidal	Fox	Brit. bk	290	Nils Moller	
Star of Jamaica	Stock	Brit. bk	306	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Warden Appleby	Simon	Brit. bk	253	Nils Moller	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 30th January, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Black Prince	Inglis	Brit. sh	750	Smith, Baker & Co	Kobe
Britain's Pride	Batsey	Brit. bg	190	P. M. S. S. Co.	
La Plata	Buster	Ger. sch	164	Simon, Evers & Co	
Laurel	Davies	Brit. sh	688	Order	
Myrtle	Foley	Amr. sch	38	Captain	
Penrith	Molgaard	Brit. sh	521	Order	Hiogo
Pride of the Thames	Brown	Brit. bk	379	P. M. S. S. Co	
Rachel	Firth	Brit. bk	283	Order	
St. Kilda	Atkins	Brit. sh	865	Order	

MANILA.

In port on 6th February, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Agnes Muir		Brit. sh	851	T. Hermann & Co	
Batavia		Ger. bk	362	Smith, Bell & Co	
Bunker Hill		Amr. sh	998	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Colima		Dut. bk	360	G. V. P. Petel & Co	
Gravina		Span. bg	246	F. Munoz	
Lizzie H.		Amr. bk	998	Russel & Sturgis	
Mikado		Ger. bk	349	Order	
Nuevo Lepanto		Span. bg	203	Chinese Josan	
Ornate		Brit. bk	738	Smith, Bell & Co	
Peeress		Brit. sh	780	Smith, Bell & Co	
Pepita		Span. sh	587	F. Reyes	
Perla del Oceano		Span. bg	204	Chinese M. Coulin	
Rosalia		Span. bg	217	Order	
Sarah Nicholson		Brit. sh	939	Order	
Sea Nymph		Ger. bg	324	C. Hienszen & Co	
Star of the West		Amr. sh	1491	Order	
Teresa		Span. bk	251	Order	
Ulli		Span. bk	337	C. Hienszen & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia	Camus	Span. bg	267	R. Renlle	
Windhover		Brit. sh	346	Order	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Adventure	double sc. gun vs.	2	400	John d'Arcy	Yokohama
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	P. H. Colomb	En route to Saigon
Challenger	double sc. gun vl.	—	—	Capt. M. J. Thomson	En route to Japan
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Capt. T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Nagasaki
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	En route to Shanghai
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Hongkong
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Hongkong
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Meanee	military hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Tientsin
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Capt. A. Buller	Shanghai
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Japan
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	Shanghai
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Hankow
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Capt. St. John	Kobé
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woolcombe	Yokohama
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. F. Stirling	Bangkok
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	2	600	Comdr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Ascold	Russian cor.			Tiitoff
Dung-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan
Hartford	U.S. frigate	2900		J. C. P. de Krafft
Kearsarge	U.S. corvette	1550		D. B. Harmony
Venzudora	Spanish cor.	700		Mizeul Gaston
Yantic	U.S. corvette	490		McDougal

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	

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